BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. J. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of a year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1855.....NO. 3.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without a change,	3 00
Do.	do	6 do...do...do...	5 00
Do.	do.	12 do...do...do...	8 00
Do.	do	6 do...renewed weekly,	12 00
Do	o	12 o...do...do...	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM W. LANE, M. D.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
OFFERS his professional services to the people of Wilmington and the surrounding country.
July 13, 1855.—46-3m

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

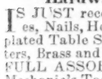
WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

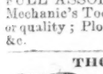
W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AMD OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address
D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854 181-tf

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.
THE Executive Committee take great pleasure in announcing to the public, that this Institution will be open for the reception of Students on Monday the 15th of October next, under the management of Rev. WM. E. PELL, Principal, with a competent Corps of Instructors.
The "Fayetteville Female High School" originated in the purpose of the citizens of this place, without distinction of sect or party, to provide for the thorough education of their own daughters *at home*;—a fact which the undersigned believe affords a sufficient guarantee to the citizens of Cumberland, the counties adjacent and the public generally, that it will be conducted upon the most liberal and enlightened principles.
The "High School" will embrace both the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, and is designed to be equal to any Institution in the State, in imparting a knowledge of the *solid* and *ornamental* branches of Female education.
The government of the School will be strictly parental—and while the purest Christian morals will be assiduously inculcated, all sectarian bias will be rigidly avoided, by carefully observing such a course as will give assurance that the religious sentiments of all connected with the Institution shall be duly guarded and respected.
The health of Fayetteville for several years has been proverbially good—fewer deaths having occurred here than in any town of the State of equal population, within our knowledge. The scholastic year will embrace 40 weeks, commencing in October and terminating in July, making but one vacation, which will occur at a season when students should be relieved from confinement and study.
The names of the Faculty, the course of study and the list of prices, &c., will be made public as soon as our arrangements are completed. S. I. HINSDALE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
J. H. COOK,
D. S. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
Ex. Committee.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1st.—[1-3w.

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY
WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at Society Hall. The Board of Instruction will be the same as last session.
For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT.
Sept. 5th, 1855 310-1t—1-tf

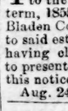
CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.
For particulars see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. GRAVES, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees. H. A. BIZZELL,
July 27.—47-tf] Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 7th of June, and will be resumed on the 27th of the same month, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev. THOMAS S CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of English literature.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Classical Literature and Mathematics.
Mon. V. BUSCH, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss E. A. LACEY, Assistant in Music, and Teacher of Drawing and Painting in all its departments, Fancy Work, &c
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Assistant in Music and French.
Miss M. H. TAYLOR, Principal of Primary Department.
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.
Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
A daily train of cars passes Warrenton Depot from Raleigh and Weldon, and there is an omnibus at the depot on the arrival of passengers to convey them immediately to the village, a distance of but three miles.
For further particulars, refer to catalogue, which can be obtained by addressing THOS. S. CAMPBELL,
June 1, 1855—39-tf President.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator to the estate of Dr. Grovenor S. Daniels, at the August term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen County, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle the same, and all having claims against the said estate, are hereby required to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
Aug. 24.—51-1m THOS. B. CARR, Adm'r.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED to the Jail of Bladen county, a NEGRO MAN by the name of JOHN, who says that he ranaway from Jas. Edenson, of Marion district, S. C., and that he belongs to Mrs. Apsley Bynum, of Edgecombe county. Said boy says that he ranaway on the 2d on 3d of July last. He weighs about 150 or 160 lbs., very dark, and lisps in talking. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. H. W. WILKESON, Jailor.
August 24, 1855.—[51-

General Notices.

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
From Fayetteville via. Owensville, Clinton and Spring Vale to Warsaw, N. C.

Distance 49 Miles—Running Daily, except Saturdays.
SCHEDULE.
LEAVING Fayetteville daily (except Saturdays) at 2 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Warsaw next morning at 1 o'clock, A. M., in time to connect with the cars going North or South.
Returning, leave Warsaw daily (except Saturdays) after the arrival of the cars going North and South, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Clinton 10 P. M.; Owensville 1 A. M., and Fayetteville 7 A. M. Which gives passengers going North and South, or coming to Fayettevil'e from from North or South, no detention, and certain connection both ways. All passengers going North from Fayetteville, will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North and South
Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober drivers, fine stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.
N. FREDERICK, Contractor.
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't at Warsaw.
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't at Clinton
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Sup'ts at Fayetteville.
Warsaw, N. C., Aug. 16th. 268-3m—46-3m.

A RARE CHANCE
For those wishing to buy a Farm and Residence.
THE UNDERSIGNED, WISHING TO CHANGE the place of his business, offers for sale about ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, upon which there is a most desirable FARM and RESIDENCE, containing about two hundred acres of cleared land, under a good fence—situated on Porter Swamp, five miles east of Fair Bluff and from immediately on the W. & M. Railroad, to two and a half miles from it.
The farm may be made, with a small quantity of diteling, of any required size, not exceeding 400 or 500 acres in a body. An early application is desired.
Fair Bluff, Sept. 14.—2-6t JNO. G. POWELL.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL, situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte—convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house, greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story VERANDAH, 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.
The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especially in the DINING ROOM, where the inner man is renewed day by day.
Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging ostlers.
The proprietor feels confident that, with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found any where, perhaps a little more so.
☞ Try the Charlotte Hotel. J. B. KERR.
Charlotte, N. C, Aug. 17, 1855.—[50-3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Columbus County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1855.
Elizabeth Sasser, Caleb Green and wife Winifred, Henry Sasser, Calvin Sasser, Simon Sibbett and wife Epsy, Leonard Long and wife Mary, James Sasser and Ira Sasser
vs.
Mathew G. Sasser, administrator of Frederick Sasser, deceased, and Evan Sasser.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Evan Sasser, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for five weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, for the said Evan Sasser to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in November next, and plead, answer and demur, or the petition aforesaid will be taken pro confesson, and heard ex parte as to him. Done at office, the 2nd Monday in August, 1855.
N. L. WILLIAMSON, C. C. C.
Aug. 31st.—[52-5w. [Pr. adv. $5.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Sampson County.
WHEREAS, D. W. CROMARTIE has this day made oath before us, John R. Ezzell and George W. Atkins, two acting Magistrates in, and for the County and State aforesaid, that his Negro girl, ROSE, absconded from his service sometime in the month of June last, and is lurking about in the neighborhood of South River, or Cape Fear, committing acts of depredation and felony contrary to law.
In consideration of which, the said girl is hereby commanded to come forward and deliver herself up immediately; otherwise we hereby authorize any person to kill said girl, without any fear of punishment, under the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided.
Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of August, A. D., 1855. JOHN R. EZZEL, J. P., [L.S.]
GEO. W. ATKINS, J. P. [L.S.]
I will pay Twenty-Five Dollars reward for the delivery of said girl, ROSE, to me in Clinton, either dead or alive; and a further reward of One Hundred Dollars for sufficient proof to convict any white person of harboring her.
Aug. 31. 1855.—[52-tf D. W. CROMARTIE.

NOTICE.
ON SATURDAY, Aug. 11th, was stolen from the residence of the subscriber, a small TIN TRUNK, containing about Four dollars in silver, and the following notes, viz: One Note on John S. Davis for One Hundred and Fifty dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1856, and made payable to Isaac Stroud; and one Note on Wm. W. Grady, for Nine 92-100 dollars, due sometime in November, 1855, (day not recollected) and made payable to Wm. C. Turner; and two officer's receipts, (amounts and dates not recollected.)
The subscriber hereby forewarns any and all persons from trading for said notes; and will give a liberal reward for said Trunk and contents, and will give a better reward for the conviction of the perpetrators.
JAMES R. TAYLOR.
Duplin County, Sept. 7, 1855.—[1-4w

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER FOR SALE at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Oct. 11th, 1855, the tract of land on which he now resides, containing about 900 acres, lying on Long and Cypress Creeks, seven miles from Long Creek Bridge, and five miles from Burgaw Depot. There is about one hundred acres cleared, with a good dwelling, all necessary out-houses, and a never-failing well of excellent water. Also, a Grist Mill, with abundant power. The place is healthy, and well timbered with Pine, Cypress, Oak, &c.
Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all his farm stock and farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c.
Terms made known on day of sale.
July 27.—47-2m* RICHARD L. BORDEAUX.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE & LOT, on Old Boundary, between Princess and Chesnutt Streets, now occupied by Jno. Kyle, Esq.
Lot, 66 by 165 feet. Comfortable House, and all necessary out houses. For terms, apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27th, 1855 302-1t—52-tf

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

DISTILLERY FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A TURpentine Still, (new,) capacity 30 bbls.; will run 20 bbls. of Yellow Dip twice a day, yielding about 6 bbls. of Spirits Turpentine and 25 bbls. Rosin per *diem*. The location is on the East side of Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge. The facilities for purchasing the raw material are easy, and the distance from market short. I will also sell the lease for four years of the premises, on which is a good dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses. There are also, on said premises, a good Storehouse, Glue Shed and Spirit House.
To a man of reasonable capital, the inducement is great. My only object in selling is to return a mortgage secured to Thos. Cowan and Thos C. Mellhenny. By application to myself, at Beatty's Bridge, further particulars may be obtained. JNO. S. JAMES.
July 27, 1855.—47-tf

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.
All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24-tf

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sep 1.1st, 52-tf

From the Dublin Nation.

Under the Moon.

Under the moon as the twilight breeze
Ripples the water in pulses of light,
We stand on the bridge by the sycamore trees
And list to the voice that comes through the night.
Under the elm-row misty and dark,
Love's sweet laughter rings from the bark—
Sprinkled with many a dim red lamp,
Stretching away through the distance damp.
Hark! mid the foliage blossom with June,
Tinkles a serenade under the moon.

Under the moon in the village street,
Gossipping crowds in the shadow meet.
Seated at dusky doorways there,
Red-lipped maidens taste the air;
Whispering now of their lovers' eyes,
Blue as the beautiful summer skies;
Whispering now of their flattering sweet,
As summer fruitage dropped in the heat:
Until they cadence a trembling tune—
Soft as their pulses under the moon.

Under the moon by the soft sea shore,
The wind walks over its precious floor,
Courting the snow-bosomed sails,
Daintily dipping through azure vales,
Over the crisp foam bearing along
The musing mariner's midnight song;
As by the rising helm with bands
Lit in the compass lamp he stands,
Thinking of those he left at noon,
Away he is bearing under the moon.

Under the moon, by the dusky road,
Pace we on to the old abode;
The listless splendor floating falls
O'er its sycamored roof and walls.
Peering into the casement nook,
Piled with many a brown old book;
Spirits are they whose pages teem
With thoughtful ditty and pictured dream;
Spirits amid whose silence soon
Our own shall slumber under the moon.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The Death of a True Hero.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HUNTER WOODIS, LATE MAYOR OF NORFOLK.

Oh! why this mournful wailing,
Amid the city's gloom?
Ye men with footsteps failing,
Whom bear ye to the tomb?
For manly eyes are weeping,
That never wept before,
O'er him who, softly sleeping,
Shall wake to earth no more.

Fell he on field of glory,
Insensible to fear?
And shall he live in story,
A name to freemen dear?
Did thousands fall before him,
When flashed his sword on high?
That thus ye now deplore him,
With wild, funeral cry!

'Twas not 'mid sabres flashing,
Or cannon thundering loud,
'Mid hostile squadrons dashing
On ranks of foemen proud;
'Twas not 'neath banners waving
O'er gallant hearts, though few,
The battle's fury braving,
That fell our hero true.

But in the silent dwelling,
Where pestilence and woe,
With tenfold fury yelling,
Laid many victim low;
'Mid weariness and watching,
'Mid desolation deep,
The last sad accents catching,
Where none were by to weep.

No crown of laurel moved him,
No music cheered him on,
But deep affliction proved him,
When every hope was gone;
Amid the dead and dying,
Unmoved, he knew no fear,
But checked the orphan's sighing,
And dried the widow's tear.

Then pause, and o'er him weeping,
Your last fond tribute pay,
While to the cold earth's keeping
We give his lifeless clay;
We lose him not forever,
For his spirit lives above,
Where death can enter never,
In the home of light and love.

Who first eat the Oyster?

Almost everybody eats the oyster now, but who eat the creature first, and thus introduced the fashion, is a problem to many. We have heard it said again and again, over the steaming "stew," that the first adventurer in that way was a brave man. It really looks so. A man may bravely face danger in battle, and a thousand ways beside, but others have faced dangers before, and, to a certain extent, he knows the nature of the perils he is incurring; but not so with the man who first eat the oyster. He was a brave man. It was an untried and a critical experiment. He knew not what the result would be—whether death by poisoning or what not. He was, we repeat, a brave man!

We don't know what the name of the bold adventurer after good things and novelties was who first eat the delicious luxury, but we have the legend:—A man was one day walking by the sea shore, and seeing this bivalvic animal on the sand where it had been cast by the waves, he picked it up while in the act of gaping. Observing the extreme smoothness of the interior of the shells, he insinuated his fingers between them, that he might feel their shining surface, when suddenly they closed upon the exploring digit with a sensation less pleasurable than he anticipated. The prompt withdrawal of his finger was scarcely a more natural movement than its transfer to his mouth. It is not very clear why people, when they hurt their fingers, put them to their mouths, but it is very certain they do; and in this case the result was most fortunate

The man with the pinched finger had realized in a moment of anguish the delicious juice of the oyster for the first time—as John Chinaman, having burnt *his* finger, first tasted his favorite, *cracklin!* The juice of the oyster was better than anything he had ever tasted before; so he opened one after another and feasted thereon to his fill. He proclaimed his discovery and thus introduced oyster-eating into fashion, which fashion, unlike others, will never become old and unfashionable.

We wish we knew who was the first oyster-eater. We should move for a monument to his memory—a monument of *pearl!—Spirit of the Age.*

The Sulphuric Mines in Iceland.

Some sharp climbing up the mountains, nearly a thousand feet, brought me to the sulphuric mines—a scene I shall never forget—a literal pool of fire and brimstone. Had Milton ever visited the sulphur mountains of Iceland, I could have forgiven him his description of the infernal regions. Here was a little hollow scooped out of the side of the mountain; and all over and through it yellow sulphur, burning hillocks of stone and clay, and stifling sulphurous smoke. The surface, too, was semi-liquid—in fact, as near a literal lake of fire and brimstone as this world probably shows. The earth itself here was principally a fine pink or flesh colored clay; and all over this I could see holes communicating with the mighty laboratory of nature below; and as the steam and smoke came out of these holes, the fine particles of sulphur seemed to be brought up to the surface. The clayey ground where the sulphur lay was in most places soft, and could not be walked over without the greatest danger of sinking down through it, perhaps into the fiery depths in the bowels of the mountain. Indeed, it possesses a kind of horrible and fascinating interest. Around the edge and in certain places the soil is hard, and some stones are seen, where one can go in safety. By having a couple of boards, a man might walk all over the ground. In some places the sulphur was a foot thick, and as it gathered, it seemed to consolidate, and I found I could break up large pieces, beautifully crystalized. This sulphur appeared about as pure as the sulphur sold in the shops, but not as dense. It had not half that strong odor that sulphur and brimstone have in a prepared state. These mines showed signs that they had been worked, as some bits of boards and planks lay about, and there were some paths to be seen. The sulphur is taken off the surface, and then the ground is left for two or three years for it to collect again. Sulphur is so cheap, and these mines are so far from a seaport, (Havanford, some twenty miles north, being the nearest,) and roads and means of transport are so scanty, that gathering it is not very profitable nor carried on to a great extent.—There are other sulphur mines in the north; some productive ones near Kravla Mountain, on the shores of Mount Lake Myvath.—*Rambles in Iceland.*

Translated from the French of the Courier Des Etas Unis.

Kars and Erzeroum.

The interest that warlike operations in Asia will soon possess, renders some description of the above cities necessary, as they are the pivot of these field movements.

The city of Kars is situated on the mountain chain of Arpa in Asiatic Turkey, about 165 miles northeast of Erzeroum. It was once a walled town, tho' many of its principal monuments, the Armenian churches and its citadel, are now in ruins.

Before the present war, the town of Erzeroum was hardly known, or its geographical position determined. The military position has now, however, attracted general attention, as it is a central point for the ottoman troops. There meet not only corps from different parts of Asia Minor and Syria, but those also from Constantinople by the way of Trebisond; and from hence they are distributed to the army divisions at Ardahan, Kars, and Bayazid. Erzeroum itself is commanded by a double-walled citadel, but this is likewise overlooked by the neighboring hills which greatly diminish its strength. It was built before the invention of artillery. In the Russian invasion of 1828-'29, Erzeroum surrendered to Paskewitch the first shot.

It is supposed that these fortifications are the work of the Genoese, when that commercial people had obtained from the Armenian Princes permission to protect their commerce with the Indies through Trebizond, Erzeroum, Tabris, Ispahan, &c., by permanent works. Throughout this country there still exists, though in more or less decay, the remains of khans, roads, forts, and other edifices, all of cut stone, and of such massive and imposing proportions, as to create a great idea of the importance of that commerce and the vast riches of its merchants. In the centre there is a massive brick tower, called the Tepsæ Minaret; it is covered by a wooden roof in two stages, terminating in a pagoda. This monument once possessed a clock which was constantly out of order. The Turks, deeming every European necessarily acquainted with clock-making, forced every passer-by to undertake its repair; the Russians finally carried it off to Tiflis, where it may still be seen.

Among other note-worthy monuments, we must mention the Tchifte Minaret, once a college, and now a military storehouse. The entrance gate of Saracenic architecture is very remarkable, and of elaborate finish. Around are other very ancient buildings; the mortar employed in their construction was so superior that arches deprived of their keystones are still to be seen, appearing, notwithstanding, yet to possess great solidity.

The population of Erzeroum may amount to 40,000 souls, of whom 30,000 are Turks, 5,000 Armenians, 2,000 Roman Catholics, 1,000 Russian subjects, (principally Armenians, Georgians, and Jews,) 1,000 Persians, and a few Greeks

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1855.

The Herald and the Democratic Meeting.

The *Herald* continues harping upon the Democratic meeting, held at the Court House on Tuesday night. It commenced on Wednesday by referring to the gentlemen composing that meeting as the "unterrified from the classic precincts of Holly Shelter and Upper Black River," and it continues its reference by designating an assemblage so composed, as "the late anti-American meeting." And, furthermore, "should like to know what the persons present at the meeting knew concerning the purport and spirit of the resolutions they adopted." Fellow-citizens—Democrats of New Hanover county, are you "anti-Americans," because you cling to principles dear to you, and refuse to forsake your principles and your party at the dictation of an oath-bound, secret, proscriptive association? Do you meet in free and open meeting in your Court House and pass resolutions you do not understand, as insinuated by the organ of the Know Nothing party in this place? You are not. You do not. The Democrats of New Hanover are thinking, intelligent men, devoted to their principles and to their country. They do not "Know Nothing;" they do know under what party and in pursuance of what principles the country has been carried forward to its present high position among the nations.

The following resolution is quoted for the purpose of being commented upon:

Resolved, That we have no sort of sympathy with the Know-Nothing order or self-styled American party. We dislike its secrecy, its illegal oaths, its unconstitutional tendencies, its political proscription, its religious intolerance and its abolition connections and affinities. Such an order is opposed to the spirit of our country and subversive of its institutions.

The *Herald* asserts that the Know Nothing order or self-styled American party is not secret. Since when has it not been secret? Was not the meeting advertised in its own columns on Tuesday of last week, six days ago only—a secret meeting, and does not the *Herald* know such to be the fact? Its "illegal oaths." Does the *Herald* pretend for a moment that the oaths administered in a Know Nothing council are legal oaths; that they are administered by the persons or for the purposes authorized and permitted by law? It knows that they are not.

"Its unconstitutional tendencies," Congress cannot proscribe any man for his religious belief, and because that the order does not ask Congress to violate the Constitution in this respect, but proposes to effect the very same object by a combination, it is pretended that its tendency is not unconstitutional. This is the merest quibble. It is unworthy of grown up men. It is ridiculous in the extreme.

"Political Proscription," why, for the first time in the history of the country every little office is made political and heralded as a Know Nothing triumph. The Constitution of the order in this State lays down how the "State Council is to govern the Legislature—how all officers to be elected by the people are to be nominated in secret council. How *Mayor and Commissioners* are to be elected, how the very smallest details of local government are to be controlled in secret council. We need only contrast the State of nearly every town in N. Carolina with what it used to be, to see the spirit in this matter as compared with what it was before the advent of this new order.

"Religious Intolerance"—why the order not simply strikes at men, but it wars on *women* because of their religious belief. The first article of the constitution of the order in this State, section 2, says: that a person to become a member of any subordinate council in this State, "must be a native-born Protestant, either born of Protestant parents, or reared under Protestant influence; *and not united in marriage with a Roman Catholic.*" It enters the domestic circle. It strikes at the wife through her husband, and the husband through his wife. It says to the Catholic lady that she bears the brand of inferiority—that the man who dares to follow the dictates of his own heart by uniting his destinies with hers, becomes a marked man in the land of his birth. Not intolerant in religion! No. It only wars upon helpless women. It only interferes with the wife of a man's bosom, that's all!

"It's abolition connections and affinities." We know and the *Herald* knows, that although the resolutions of the Philadelphia council were passed by a majority of delegates, they were voted against by the representatives of a majority of constituencies, and that even of those States at the North whose delegates did go for the portion in regard to slavery every one (New York included) has since repudiated that part. If the party be, as claimed, a national party, then it must include all this abolitionism. If it rejects this it has no earthly claims to nationality.

So much for that. As regards the resolution congratulating the Democratic party upon its recent triumphs in all the Southern States except Kentucky, we have this to say: The broad fact stands out that the result of mob violence in Louisville was to prevent votes being polled for Col. Preston, the anti-K. N. candidate for Congress in Louisville, as also for the anti-Know-Nothing candidate for Governor in the State; hundreds, yea thousands of Democrats, native as well as foreign, were prevented from voting. Did the Democrats beat themselves off from the polls? Did they start a riot to prevent their own voting? nonsense! The result proves the nature of the affair by showing who reaped its benefits.

In Kentucky alone of Southern States, abolition candidates for the Presidency have obtained votes. The Buffalo candidates obtained hundreds of votes; and the spectacle of that notorious abolitionist, Cassius M. Clay, addressing his inflammatory appeals to thousands, is there by no means uncommon. And not Clay alone, but preachers of abolition, from Ohio; and we have been informed by a gentleman of the highest credibility, that on one occasion, to his knowledge, if we mistake not, Clay actually insisted upon, and enforced the right of one of the worst of these characters to address a large public meeting, and he did do so. There certainly is a leven of abolitionism in portions of Kentucky, opposite to Ohio. It is all nonsense, and worse than nonsense, for any one to attempt a denial.

Mindful of the scriptural injunction, against answering certain people according to their folly, we have sedulously avoided the fuss and flummery style of thing to which the *Herald* resorts. A mere jargon, composed of abuse and exclamation points, without argument, or even an attempt at argument. The resolutions of the Democratic meeting were reported by a committee. Somebody wrote them, bu all hold themselves responsible for them, and on that committee were men of age and experience and political knowledge, men who have forgotten more than ever the *Herald* knew.

It matters little to "Burr" whether "Fulton" wrote them or not. It is none of his business. They were reported by a Democratic committee, and passed by a Democratic meeting, and it is thus, and thus only, that they are before him or the public. Be assured, however, that, as a member of the meeting and of the committee, we shall shrink from no responsibility which the full endorsement of said resolutions imposes. Preceding our humble name on that committee, we find the names of such "anti-Americans" as Messrs. Ashe, Kerr, McIntyre and Bannerman, names not unknown to the people of New Hanover, either in town or country.

The *Herald* seems to *accuse* us of casuistry! It says we summoned "that deep reliance upon casuistry, for which he (we) are notorious." Did the *Herald* happen to know or think that "casuistry" is exactly the very thing to be summoned in such case? That casuistry is defined by Webster as "the science of determining the lawfulness or unlawfulness of what a man may do." This is an unwilling admission of the *Herald*, but it is none the less true on that account.—*Daily Journal, 17th inst.*

Turkey.

In the absence of news from the seat of war, and of any thing important when advices do come, has set the press to speculating on the probable future of Turkey; and the conclusion seems to have been pretty generally arrived at, that, in any event, the Sublime Port is doomed to lose all its sublimity if, indeed, its very existence as an independent power be not threatened. And rightly enough. When a power ceases to *be* a power, in fact as well as in name, what is it but hypocrisy to keep calling it a power? It is simply a sham. Turkey is merely a fiction of European state-craft. It is time that fictions should cease. It is not a nation. It never was a nation. The Ottoman Turks never composed the majority in any province of the Empire, with the single exception, perhaps, of a few districts of Asia Minor. They came in by the force of arms. They claim no other title. The European provinces have no Turkish nationality. Few of the Asiatic have. The power of the sword—the genius in war, which gave the few Turks spread over the provinces the ascendancy they have so long held and abused, is gone. These qualities were all that made the thing called Turkey. These being gone, Turkey is gone. There is no use in pretending that it is not.

France and England started out with the insolent dream of making Russia pay the expenses of the war. That dream is rather at an end, directly. Perhaps they may carry it out indirectly. Russia is the natural heir of Turkey. The possessions dropping from her nerveless grasp, must, or would, in the course of things come to Russia. The western powers may rob her of her inheritance by forestalling her and taking that inheritance, even in what they assert to be the life-time of the last owner. That is about the only way that Russia will pay expenses. The French and English are very disinterested protectors. India and Algeria will testify to that, and in a few years the poor old Porte will be equally qualified for a witness. The "powers" as they are called, give Turkey little or no influence or vote in deciding movements or negotiations, in which she is said to be a principal, like as most States refuse paupers a vote.

The News.

The most satisfactory news we find is that the fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth no longer claims so many victims. The deaths in Norfolk on Sunday were 15; in Portsmouth a much smaller number.

The death of Mr. Singleton Mercer of Philadelphia, which took place at the Naval Hospital near Portsmouth, on this, Wednesday week last, while giving his voluntary services as a nurse, carries the mind back some twelve years to the year 1843, when Philadelphia and to some extent the Union was alive with his trial for the killing of Mahlon H. Heberton, for the seduction of his (Mercer's) sister, a young girl of some fifteen or sixteen summers. Mercer was acquitted on the ground of temporary insanity. The morbid interest in the affair was kept alive and increased by George Lippard's novel of the Quaker City, into which the main incidents of the seduction, homicide and trial have been woven. Mr. Mercer has furnished a somewhat chequered life by falling in the line of duty and in the service of humanity.

We see that Father Gavazzi, the Italian priest, is coming to the United States, to aid the K. N's. in their war upon foreigners.

It would seem, from the extract we publish from thd Moniteur, the official Journal of France, that "the Powers" look with jealousy upon the United State movemen in regard to the Sound Duty. There is something like a threat of interposition.

[*Daily Journal*, 19*th inst.*

☞ We have been busily employed for some time past, when we could get any spare moments, in perfecting the details of a six-barrelled cannon, some of the barrels being flexible, for the purpose of shooting round corners. We intend to load said cannon with all sorts of missiles, from six pound balls down to bird-shot, and fire the whole of them at once, and we rather suspect that a sensible diminution will be perceived in the dog population, at least the public speakers, the orators of dog-dom. The fellows that make addresses to the moon, and serenade their ladyloves with dismal howls. If we can't make Rome howl, we can stop the sons of dogs from howling. We heard forty-two one night last week, engaged in a free fight, and all cursing and swearing in a most blasphemous manner. It made our hair stand on end. Our religious sentiment was outraged.

Wilmington Contributions to Norfolk and Portsmouth.

We understand that the following amounts have been contributed here for the relief of the sufferers in our sister cities in Virginia:

Town subscription	$1 000
Private subscription last week	1 278
Made up at Manchester Railroad	124
Masonic Order	100
Previously collected and sent	234
Total	$2 736

We believe that there is a further contribution, of $25 we think, made by Clarendon Lodge I. O. O. F. The Manchester Railroad contribution was made up by officers and employees. That made up at the Wilmington and Weldon Road is liberal, but is included in the private subscription taken up last week by a committee appointed at town meeting. The $234 previously collected and sent was forwarded through the *Herald* office, mostly collected by John A. Taylor, Esq. In view of the fact that very many of our wealthiest citizens are absent, this aggregate nearly of three thousand dollars is a noble contribution to the cause of humanity.

Got Scared.—The last Warrenton *News* states that our friend, Dr. Lane, of this place, got up there, a few days since, to recruit from a slight attack of chills or intermittent fever, when, somehow, the report got abroad that he was from Norfolk, and had the epidemic. There was considerable excitement, although the medical gentlemen of the place assured everybody that the whole thing was a mistake. Finally, the Doctor thought it best to come out and walk around, to satisfy the anxious, who became shortly cool, and the whole thing passed off as quickly and quietly as it began. Rather annoying, but it is to be expected that people will be scary about these times.

☞ We are pleased to notice that there are at least evidences of an abatement of the Fever in the infected districts. The last report of deaths in Portsmouth were only 7 for the 24 hours preceding the date of said report, and few new cases. The deaths in Norfolk were still over thirty per *diem*, but even this is a sensible abatement. The epidemic broke out first in Portsmouth, and the first and most decided improvement is there. But no real, complete cessation can be expected for weeks yet—not until after frost, nor will it be safe for any person to go there until November. The demand for assistance is as great as ever. The number of widows and orphans, the aggregate destitution and distress perhaps greater.—These are wounds which time only can heal.

Who was Stricken Down and who was Sustained?

Some of the anti-Democratic organs, here in this State, talk about the Nebraska Democrats from the North not having been sustained at home. No, they were not—they fell before the torrent of K. N. Fusion in that section. But that is not the worst of it. Let us look nearer home. Who has been sustained and who has been struck down in North Carolina?—Only two Whigs from this State were candidates for re-election in August last. Mr. Kerr, a Kansas and Nebraska man, and Mr. Puryear, an anti-Nebraska man. Kerr was stricken down by the order. Puryear sustained and sent back. What is the use of talking about the North not standing up when this is the way things are done in the South—when she sustains those who desert her, and strikes down those who stand by her? The thing is worthy of being looked at. And Henry M. Shaw, a gallant Nebraska man and Southern-rights Democrat, was stricken down in Kenneth Rayner's District—the District of a man who was willing to yield the whole principle for which the South contends in the present issue.

Baltimore and Points South of It.

We see that both in New York and Boston orders have been passed quarantining vessels from Baltimore and points south of it, until the 20th of October. Vessels from these points can proceed up in a certain limited time after visitation by the health officer and a clean bill from him, otherwise they will be kept thirty days or until they are pronounced healthy. These sweeping quarantines are, it appears to us, not only unjust, but ridiculous and hurtful. Baltimore is free from fever, but as the disease is prevailing in the cities of the Chesapeake, and vessels on their way from Baltimore *may* come in contact with it in some way. But from the North Carolina line down to New Orleans, a sweep of near about two thousand miles, there is no appearance of epidemic, and no necessary contact with it; and we cannot but think it somewhat foolish to quarantine North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, because there is fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Testimony on Three Points.—We find in the Baltimore *American*, of the 17th inst, a letter from U. S. Senator Pratt, of Maryland, upon the state of parties. We commend the following remarks of the Senator, Whig as he is, to the attention of those who take Democrats to task for asserting the unconstitutional tendencies of the new order. He says:

"It seems to me to be impossible to doubt that the Constitution secures to the naturalized citizen certain privileges, and amongst them, that of eligibility to all offices except that of President and Vice President of the United States, and that it secures to all the native citizens of the country *equal* civil, religious an political rights.

Would not an act of Congress, or of a State Legislature, which declared that no Catholic citizen or naturalized citizen should be eligible to any office, be clearly unconstitutional?

Would not the determination of a dominant party, having the power to effect its object, that no such citizen should hold office, be equally violative of the spirit of the Constitution? The only distinction would be that the injured citizen, in the one case, would possess the power to have the law declared void by the proper judicial tribunals, whilst, in the other case, his constitutional privileges would be equally violated without remedy."

This is clearly put, and covers one point. Again, on another point, the Abolition connections and affinities of said order, he says:

"The repudiation by the delegation from every non-slaveholding State (except New York) in the recent Philadelphia convention of the 12th, or conservative slavery article adopted by that body, clearly demonstrates that the Northern organization of that party is openly, avowedly opposed to Southern interests and cannot consequently be relied on by the conservatives of the country in the approaching crisis."

So far Senator Pratt. In corroboration of another point, made in the resolutions of the recent Democratic meeting held here, we find the following paragraph in another column of the same paper:

"Slaveholder's Convention—*Emancipation in Kentucky.*—It has been proposed to us, by several gentlemen who own slaves in Kentucky, that they (the slaveholders) hold a convention at Frankfort to adopt some plan for the abolition of slavery, and that we so announce it; and that Hon. W. H. Luke of Pendleton county, a slaveholder, be appointed by the friends of the Convention, as one in this part of the State to draw up a proposition for its gradual abolition.—*Newport (Ky.) News.*

The fact is that the evidences of the perfect truth of those resolutions lie all around, and a paper can hardly be opened without meeting them.

Newport is on the Ohio River nearly, if not quite opposite Cincinnati—the hot-bed of abolition and the influence of that feeling is plainly apparent in this movement in Kentucky.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.—The accounts from the fever district still continue improving. On Sunday the mortality was less than on any day yet since the disease fully set in. There have been rains, with a heavy, damp state of the atmosphere, which, it is feared, may tend to give the malady a fresh start. The Rev. Mr. Devlin, the Catholic clergyman at Portsmouth, is recovering from a third attack, or rather relapse.

A Fact Worthy of Notice.—Last week a number of executions, amounting in all to about twenty-six thousand dollars, were returned by Sheriff Hall, *fully satisfied*, and the best of it was, that *not a dollar's* worth of property had to be sold by the Sheriff. Considering the hard times, this is a matter of congratulation and speaks well for the soundness of our people.

Apples.—We received yesterday, from our friend R. C. Murphy, Esq, of this county, something less than a bushel of most magnificent apples. We weighed three of the largest, and found them as follows: 17, 16 and 13 ounces respectively. These we look upon as good fruit, and worthy specimens of what can be done in "the classic precincts of Upper Black River."—(*vide Herald* of last week.)

From Nebraska—Surveying Party attacked by Indians.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Dates from Nebraska to the 8th inst., have been received. Col. Monnie's party of government surveyers had been attacked on the Platte river by the Pawnees and dispersed. Col. Monnie and five others had arrived at Nebraska city. The rest of the party were missing and a party of volunteers had gone in pursuit of them.

The New Quarantine Regulations at New York.

The Board of Health on Thursday adopted an ordinance providing that all vessels arriving from Baltimore or ports south thereof shall be placed in quarantine for thirty days, unless a certificate in writing shall be obtained from the health officer certifying that no sickness exists on board such vessel, and that in his opinion such vessel, her cargo, crew and passengers (if any) are free from infection and may safely proceed to the city—such certificate to be delivered at the Mayor's office within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been granted. The duties imposed upon the pilots by the quarantine ordinance, which goes into operation immediately, and will continue in force until the first day of November next.

Washington Items.

Washington, Sept. 17.—It is reported here that President Pierce has restored Commodore Stewart to the command of the Philadelphia station, from which he was removed by the action of the late Retiring Board.

I. O. O. F.

Baltimore, September 17.—The annual meeting of the Good Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows took place to-day in this city. The officers were installed as elected last year. Nothing else of importance occured.

Further Testimony—Hon. Reverdy Johnson in the Field.

We commend to the attention of all thinking men, the following letter from Hon. Reverdy Johnson, read at a celebration of the Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, held in the Hall of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, on the 17th inst. The high legal position which Mr. Johnson holds, will give weight to his views in regard to the unconstitutional tendencies of the new order. The distinguished ex-Senator and ex-Attorney General, which latter position he held under Mr. Fillmore, cannot be treated but with respect. Nor can the honorable gentleman and consistent Christian be denied the right to express freely his opinions in regard to the religious feature of the order:

Baltimore, Sept. 11, 1855.

Gentlemen:—I have yours of yesterday. Most willingly would I postpone my visit to the West and participate in the "social re-union" on the 17th if I could—but I cannot. I am compelled to be absent by an imperative professional engagement.

That the anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States has not been observed as a National Holiday I have often wondered at.—No event in the history of the country is more eminently deserving of it. But for that Constitution, it is not too much to say that the rights proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, and the sufferings and blood which maintained them, in all human probability would have been in a great measure fruitless. The good and great men who framed it saw that, without that or some equivalent government, the useful Union of the United States could not be preserved or the prosperity and power inseparable from such a Union attained.

The result of their deliberations, conducted as these were with a pure patriotism and an enlightened spirit, has made us what we are, a happy, free and great nation. In all the elements of social and political blessings, the world's history furnishes nothing to equal, much less to excel it. Leaving the States respectively supreme in every matter not calculated to affect them collectively, and conferring upon the General Government all powers necessary to "provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty," it has been followed by a prosperity, private and political, that makes us even in this the infancy of our existence fully the equal in power with the greatest nations of the world, and in happiness and freedom more than their equal. What we will be hereafter, if true to ourselves, defies calculation. The day, therefore, the 17th of September, on which the priceless gift was adopted for and presented to the North American people, should forever, in gratitude to God and man, be regarded as consecrated to American freedom, and observed as a political Sabbath.

If this is done, the spirit which animated those who framed it, and breathes in its every line, cannot be lost to us.

With that impulse as our guide, however we may differ as to the existence or actual extent of particular powers, or the proper foreign or domestic policy, for which its admitted powers should be executed, it cannot fail properly to recognize and hold sacred the great principle of freedom which it includes and secures.

Of these there are two of incalculable value,—Equality in every political right, and absolute unrestricted, unquestioned enjoyment in every religious opinion.

Except as to eligibility to the office of President, nothing but actual citizenship, without regard to origin, is required.

In vesting in Congress the power "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization," it was intended that aliens by birth might become citizens by adoption, and by confining the exclusion of such citizens from the right to fill the office of President of the United States, and from no other right, it was designed to place them in all other respects on an equality with the natives.

It may be that in this stage of our history it would be well to change the existing rule. The period of antecedent residence may be too brief, and the guards against abuse insufficient; but to combine together in any form to exclude from office those who have been or may become naturalized under the present rule is as clear a violation of the constitution as would be a forcible denial of any other right either of person or property. That the wrong is to be done through the ballot box gives it no excuse. The thing is in itself at war with the constitution wholly irrespective of the means by which it is committed. Indeed it is rather an aggravation of it, as it abuses the sacred purpose of the franchise, by converting it into an instrument of injustice, from being as it should be the means of supporting all the rights that the constitution confers on the citizen.

But the aspect in which such a combination, successfully carried out, would present us to the world, should be a matter of deep regret. It would prove native Americans false to a most solemn national promise—that holds forth the expectation, in words too clear for debate, of equality of rights. This after the expectation has been acted upon in good faith by the emigrant—denies it. It therefore carries with it national dishonor. It makes also the constitution what it is not. It changes the law, which all are equally bound to obey, in spirit as well as letter, and makes for itself a law.

Upon the subject of religious freedom our ancestors were so jealous that they deemed it right to secure it more effectually than it was thought to be secured by the constitution as at first adopted. This they did in the first of the amendments by denying to Congress the right to pass any "law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." And this they deem equally important as the whole article shews with "freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for a redress of grievances."

If a combination to the injury of the naturalized citizen, merely because of his being naturalized, is improper, how much more improper, if that be possible, is such a combination to affect the rights of a citizen, whether native or naturalized, because merely of his religious opinions?

Of the calamities which have afflicted the world since the birth of Christ it is not less true than strange that the most appalling have had their origin in differences of religious doctrine. That faith which inculcates peace on earth and good will to man has in man's obliquity and sin frequently been the actual cause of the most shocking cruelties. Abandoning altogether the example of its great founder, man has often attempted to teach its mild and heavenly doctrines by means of the fagot and the sword. If the blood shed in these efforts could be collected it would deluge much of the earth. If the agonies so caused could be now heard in one united voice, it would startle the world—and yet all has been done in the name of a mild, patient, self-sacrificing and merciful God.

With such results, how any christian man can doubt the duty of leaving matters of religion to be settled between his brother and his Maker passes my comprehension. And then, too, what practical infidelity is there in any one or more sects assuming that they, of all others, are the elect of Heaven. A self-sufficiency so gross would be amusing if it was not so pernicious, and pernicious, because impious.

With us, too, at this time the Roman Catholics are the objects of assault. Forgetting for the occasion their own substantial differences Protestants of most sects, if not of all, are said to be concerned in this political religious crusade. What would they think, if, constituting as they once did, a majority, the Catholics were to unite in such a warfare? Thank God, at that period, they set, not a nobler, for there is nothing noble in the opposite cause, but a noble—a sublime example. Of this their descendants may well be proud. Flying from religious persecution, one amongst their first acts of legislation was a provision for perfect religious freedom. On the 21st of April, 1649, they passed this statute:

"And whereas the enforcing of the conscience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence in these commonwealths where it has been practised, and for the more quiet and peaceable government of this province and the better to preserve mutual love and amity among the inhabitants, no person within this province professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall be any way troubled, molested or discountenanced from his or her religion or in the free exercise thereof."

This was done too as history tells us "with the earnest concurrence of their governor and of the proprietory." Sir George Calvert, who we are also told, "in an age when religious controversy still continued to be active and when the increasing divisions among Protestants were spreading a general alarm, his mind sought relief from controversy in the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church—and preferring the avowal of his opinions to to the emoluments of office, he resigned his place and openly professed his communion."

"Increasing divisions among Protestants!" How much have they since multiplied and how persuasive should the fact be with Protestants for the cause of religious toleration!

In justification of this political hostility to the Catholics it is alleged that they owe paramount allegiance to the Popish see. Suppose they do, is there any thing in that to alarm us? Should we be fearful that they would sacrifice the interests of this country to those of Rome or that our liberty could in any measure be endangered? The temporal government of the Pope is impotent for aggression. Not able to maintain it at home he has relied and yet relies on the aid of other governments. To feel apprehensions for American freedom, or the institutions protecting it, from such a quarter would be as idle as a fear that the light and power of the sun would be lost in the mild radience and feeble power of the moon.

But in truth what ground is there for charging such an allegiance? Can any one believe that Catholic American citizens entertain it? Every battle field of the revolution was illustrated by their valor—every field in the war of 1812 was mired with their blood—every struggle of the Mexican war witnessed their gallantry and devotion, and every office they have held (and what office have they not filled under the federal and State governments?) they have discharged the duties of with credit to themselves and usefulness to the country.

I forbear to name an instance amongst the living, but there is one holding the highest judicial office in the world, who has long since enjoyed the respect and won the admiration of all. A religion which numbers amongst its followers such a man, one would think, incapable of doing harm to American freedom, or of having a concealed political allegiance, inconsistent with a full and faithful discharge of every duty known to American institutions.

With these facts before us—pouring out their blood in common with Protestants to maintain the honor of the nation—with their dust commingled in the same grave and watered alike by the dews of Heaven—with an equally honest and patriotic performance of every duty, how can any one be found so bold as to declare that under the constitution and laws they should be hereafter treated as aliens and enemies.

Ever confiding with absolute confidence in the sound sense, honesty and justice of the American people, I have no fear that such an opinion can long prevail, nor do I know any more certain mode to arrest at once and forever such *fanaticism*, than the recurrence in every year to the teachings of the constitution and the learning of true wisdom and patriotism from the memorials of the sagacious, far seeing and patriotic men to whom, under Providence, we are indebted for it.

Truly, and with much regard,
I am your obedient servant,
Reverdy Johnson.

To the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Anniversary.

Editorial Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

New York, Sept 14.

I see by the morning papers that the N. Y. Shipping List has completed its usual annual statement of much interest to the many readers of the *Observer* who are producers, buyers or manufacturers of the great staple.

The annual receipts at all the ports, from Sept. 1, 1854 to Sept. 1, 1855, were 2,847,339 bales. The following is the comparative statement for 1854 and 1855:—

District.	1855. Bales.	1854. Bales.
New Orleans	1,234,644	1,346,925
Mobile	454,595	538,684
Texas	80,737	110,325
Florida	136,597	155,444
Georgia	378,694	316,005
South Carolina	499,272	416,754
North Carolina	26,139	11,524
Virginia	38,000	21,936
Overland to New York & Phila	7,661	12,480
Total crop	1,847,339	2,930,027
Decrease in 1855		82,688

From this it appears that Charleston has become the second exporting city as to cotton.

The following is the disposition of the crop:

Total crop of 1855, as above		2,847,339
Add stock first of season		135,603
Total supply		2,982,942
To Foreign ports	2,243,318	
Home use	593,584	
Stock at close	143,336	
Burnt at New York, &c	2,704	2,982,942

The falling off in the home consumption is very remarkable.

The Foreign distribution of the supply was:

	Bales.
To Great Britain	1,549,716
To France	409,931
To North of Europe	135,200
To other Foreign Ports	149,362
Total	2,244,200

The following is a comparison of production and home use at different periods:

Years.	Total Production.	Home Use.
1855	2,847,339	593,584
1854	2,93 ,027	610,571
1853	3,262,882	671,009
1843	2,030,409	346,744
1833	1,205,394	196,413
1823	509,158	Not stated.

The U. S. Treasury statements show the following as the value of those crops, except the last, which is estimated:

Treasury year.	Ex-Value.	Average price.
1855	$96,000,000	10.50
1854	93,596,220	9 47
1853	109,456,404	9 85
1843	49,112,806	6.02
1833	36,191,105	11.01
1823	20,445,520	11.00

The late crop would have fallen below 2,820,000 bales, but for the unusually large receipts of new Cotton in the month of August, which amounted to 34,079 bales, against 1,800 bales new Cotton last year, and 762 bales the year before. But the actual production of the year is reckoned to have been full 3,000,000 bales; and about 150,000 bales being retained in the interior by reason of low water in the Alabama, Arkansas, and upper Louisiana rivers.

I see that $6,000 of North Carolina State Bonds sold at par yesterday, whilst Virginia bonds sold at near 2 per cent. discount.

The Siege of Sevastopol—Opening Fire.

Fourth Division Camp, Aug. 17.—At 4 o'clock this morning the English batteries opened a heavy fire along the whole of their line. The Russians kept silence for full twenty minutes, when they replied in good style. The French were slow in co-operating with us. It was fully 5½ o'clock before they opened on the left, but when they did, it was a sort of intermittent fire, their right pausing when their left was active, and *vice versa*.

A report had been current that but for the action on the Tchernaya the long talked of bombardment was to have commenced yesterday at noon, and when at daybreak the roar of artilery was heard, it was supposed the cannonade had commenced in earnest and would be vigorously sustained. After a short time, however, it slackened considerably, and it became evident that no serious bombardment was intended. During the whole day the cannonade has varied in violence, and has often been scarcely more severe than we are accustomed to witness nearly every evening. At other times, however, the fire has been very heavy. Its real object is, I believe, to enable the French to continue their approaches to the Malakoff. Many conjectures and reports are afloat on the subject. It has been said that the fire is to be succeeded by a feint attack. Then, when it is supposed that the enemy has brought large bodies of troops to the front of his defences, a more effective bombardment is to take place, to be followed by a real attack on a different point. More authoritative information has reached me, which, without entering into details, gives me grounds to believe that something serious will shortly occur, to which to-day's fire has been merely a prelude.

From Mexico.

New Orleans, Sept. 17.—The steamer Nautilus has arrived with Brownsville dates to the 8th. Gen. Woll comes passenger. Viaduri was at Monterey.—He charges all the evils that have afflicted Mexico on the Army, and declares now that there is no army except the revolutionary.

A party of 140 Government troops had been attacked by the federals near Reynosa and routed, with a loss of 30 wounded and 40 prisoners.

Gen. Castro, with 1,800 troops, was at Matamoras, and would probably pronounce in favor of the Federals.

Checkered Politics.—The Liberty Party Convention held at Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday, placed on their ticket for State officers two black men and five white ones. A black man (Fred. Douglass) is placed at the head of the ticket for Secretary of State, and the other black man (Jas. B. Pashan) is nominated for Attorney General.

The Danish Sound Dues.

The present situation of Denmark, is the subject of an article in the Paris Constitutionnel. After narrating the circumstances of the denunciation of the treaty by the United States, it says:

"The American Cabinet, far from asking for a diminution of the dues like other States, brings the question to a close by declaring that they will not pay anything more. What will this pretension lead to? It appears difficult to believe that the United States should succeed in thus regulating, for their own account, a matter which interests the mercantile navy of the whole world. Could the United States be freed from the sound deus while the other maritime nations continued to pay them, the trade of the Baltic would soon be closed to all but vessels of the Union, which would have an immense advantage over their competitors. The question of the sound dues can evidently only be settled by common agreement and by a sort of general Congress of all nations."

The Constitutionnel then proceeds to examine what will be the probable effects of the United States persisting in their determination not to come to some arrangement. It says:

"If the United States persist in refusing the payment of the duties and in declining all negotiation, then either Denmark will let their vessels pass, in which case no other vessel of any nation whatever will consent to pay the toll, and Denmark will lose the brightest jewel of her crown and the most considerable part of her revenue, which would be equivalent to the loss of half her territory, or the Danish cruisers will stop the vessels of the United States on their passage, and if not, the forts will sink them.—In that case there will be a war. We need not pause to explain all the consequences of such an event, especially in the present state of Europe. Were such a contingency to be realized, it would be hardly possible for European diplomacy not to intervene, actively and with sufficient influence, in a dispute in which all commercial nations have a serious interest. In point of principle, diplomatists would inevitably declare against the pretensions of the United States. The latter say that the duties levied by Denmark on American vessels in the Sound exclusively result from a treaty by which the United States had consented to this tax, but that now, this treaty having expired, Denmark has no right to continue to levy it. Denmark, however, maintains that her right is universal; that the treaty concluded with the United States, like those concluded with other Powers only regulated the exercise of this right; that the Danish Government has enjoyed it from time immemorial, and that, even were the origin of the right in question open to doubt, it now exists by prescription.—This line of argument has some weight; and it would have still more had not Denmark for so long a time taken undue advantage of her position by exorbitantly increasing the sound dues, and arbitrarily modifying them, often even so as to cause considerable inconvenience in commercial arrangements. It is thus that this power has prepared a storm and rendered every one hostile to a tax which, had it been established with more moderation and subject to less change, would undoubtedly have continued to be paid without opposition."

From the London Times, August 29.

The Late Allied Attack on Sweaborg.

WHAT ENGLAND LOST AND WHAT RUSSIA GAINED.

* * * * * * *

We must say that the actual results are an immense deduction from the boasted victory. Just consider how the matter really stood at the close of the bombardment between us and the Russians. We had not silenced their batteries, but we had silenced our own. We were silenced, not only for the present, but for the whole season, for anything that now appears. The two immense fleets were helpless, except to keep the Russians in harbor. We had left our sting in the wound. "It is a source of universal regret," says our correspondent, "that there was not a reserve of spare mortars sent out, not so much to replace the spoilt ones as they became injured, and so continue the bombardment longer, but because we might have followed this blow with another as severe in a different quarter." Why, the big ships might have carried any number of mortars, carriages and all, as ballast; in fact, one ship is now taking out mortars enough for the whole flotilla. In forty-eight hours a perfectly new mortar has been substituted for every spoilt one, and the gunboats might have presented themselves as the heralds of their own victory at Revel or Riga, or even Cronstadt, before the enemy had time to adapt his defences to the very important fact established at Sweaborg. He had evidently made a miscalculation there, and was not prepared for the means at our command, he had probably made the same miscalculation elsewhere, and is equally unprepared, if we are only prepared to meet the blow. This, unfortunately, we are not. So we are forced to leave him time to improve the occasion, and our victory at Sweaborg is only a lesson in self-defence which we give Russia, at no great cost to her, but at immense cost to ourselves. Our people, indeed, are attempting to calculate the damage we have done in pounds sterling. But if this is to be the single achievement of the season in the Baltic, we fear the balance is sadly against us, for the fleet in that sea have not cost the allies a farthing under two millions a piece, and the utmost damage we can boast to have done at Sweaborg is a million and a half, or thereabouts. The mere pecuniary results of the season, then, are immensely against us. That, however, is a small affair. The worst is that we have thrown away the opportunities of this year just for want of looking forward and being prepared for the contingency of success. Next year, doubtless, we shall have mortars enough; but the Russians will then be prepared for us, and we may not be able to go through our pretty but destructive dance of gunboats, just within range, with the same success. The truth is, the Russians learn faster than we do, and will always be just so much ahead of us as to set at defiance our immense superiority of wealth and mechanical skill; at least they will do so till there is rather more of the *vividi vis animi*, which is ever foreseeing and providing for the future in our conduct of the war.

Will of the late Abbott Lawrence.

The Will of the late Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, bequeaths to his wife $25,000; a life insurance for $40,000, the sum of $100,000 in stocks, &c., to be held in trust; his household goods, library, furniture and carriages, besides several houses and lots of ground. To James Lawrence, one undivided third part in the farm at Groton, together with interest in stock, &c.; to Annie Bigelow, (daughter,) wife of Benj. S. Rotch, the sum of $50,000; to Katherine Bigelow, wife of Augustus Lowell, $50.000; to Jas. Lawrence, Benj. S. Rotch, Chas. H. Parker, T. Bigelow Lawrence, and Abbott Lawrence, Jr., each the sum of $75,000; to each son the sum of $125,000; to each daughter the sum of $150,000; to Mrs. Eliza Green, the wife of Dr. Joshua Green, the sum of $10,000; to Mrs Mary Woodbury, $10,000; to Mrs. Sarah L. Fosdick, wife of Rev. David Fosdick, and Mrs. Anna M. Seaver, widow of the late Norman Seaver, Esq., the sum of $3,000 each; also, to each of the children of "my sister, Mrs. Eliza Green," $3,000.

To each of the children of Samuel Lawrence, $3,000.

To each of the children of Samuel Lawrence, and to each of the children of "my deceased brother, Amos Lawrence, viz: Dr. Wm. R. Lawrence, and Amos A. Lawrence, the sum of $250 dollars, to be invested in or appropriated for a keepsake, as a testimony of my regard and affectionate remembrance of them." To Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D. D., $2,000.

To Samuel Chase, "who for more than thirty years was a faithful domestic in my family," $500; and to Harriet Morton, "for her long continued and affectionate devotion to the interests of my family," $1,000; also to John Wisner, $500.

This is exclusive of the $130,000 he bequeathed for charitable purposes. The remainder of the estate, property, stock, money, &c., is to be divided equally among the children and his grand-children.

Vicissitudes.—Rev. Dr. Cone, the distinguished Baptist clergyman, who recently died in New York, was formerly a theatre actor, and his last appearance on the stage was

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, on Know-Nothingism.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph of the 11th instant contains an editorial report of the speeches delivered at a grand mass meeting of Democrats and anti-Know-Nothings held in Griffin on Thursday, the 6th inst., from which we clip the following which the editor gives as the substance of the remarks made by the Hon. A. H. Stephens, now a candidate for re-election to Congress from that State. The battle is over in Virginia—the monster was effectually strangled by the gallant Democracy in this State on the 24th of May last. Notwithstanding, we have none the less interest in similar struggles in our sister States, and are, therefore, assured that even a brief synopsis of the remarks of the eloquent, bold and gifted Stephens—we might add, with perfect propriety, the patriotic and truly Southern Stephens—will be acceptable to those in Virginia who have enjoyed one victory and who earnestly hope for the pleasure of congratulating their Democratic friends of Georgia upon a similar triumph in that State.

Gov. McDonald opened the proceedings, and then introduced to the audience, the Hon. A. Stephens, whose appearance was greeted with cheer upon cheer of congratulation and delight:

Mr. Stephens said he wanted the people to hear his words and remember them. He came to speak not to their passions, but to their reason—not to their hearts but to their heads. He had confidence in the people and their capacity to govern themselves.—They needed no secret dictators and he had no fears for the result when he saw them, as then, feeling an interest in public affairs, and determined to examine into them. The question was merely this. Were they willing to live under the Constitution of their fathers, or did they want another? We have formerly differed about *measures*, but now the difference was about a *form of Government*. The Know-Nothings propose to substitute their supreme council for the present Government, and their Constitution for the Constitution of the country. Let the people choose. Which would they have—the Constitution of their Fathers, or that of the Know-Nothing Council? That was the real question. He had the Know-Nothing Constitution in his hand. It was genuine and he knew it. It declared that the Supreme National Council should 'decide all matters appertaining to National politics," that it should have power to "tax," and "power to punish," without limitation or restriction. This was more power than was claimed for Congress. Our forefathers guarded our liberty with checks and balances. It made the Senate a check upon the House—the President a check upon the Senate, and the Judiciary a check upon the President. But this party claimed all these powers for its secret National Council alone. Here was power to decide our National politics—power to tax and to punish—power over the sword and power over the purse—in short, all the great powers of government, in the hands of a few men, and men not chosen by the people at that. What then was the use of our Constitution or of our Government? This party made another Constitution and Government for us.—Would a freeman acknowledge their right to *tax* him? To *punish* him? To decide all political questions for him? What was the question? Did the people want a new Government? Were they tired of the Constitution of Jefferson and Washington and Franklin? They must choose between them.—They must say whether they wanted another form of Government. He held in his hand the two Constitutions. The one made by our fathers, the other by the Know-Nothings. Choose ye, this day which of the two ye will have.

He said that a good deal had been said about a phrase of his, in reference to the "dry rot" and the Democratic party. When that party had free soilers in its folds, he did think they had the "dry rot" but they had met at Milledgeville and cut off the "dry rot" part of it, and refused to acknowledge such men as the Van Burens and Preston King. Banks of Massachusetts was the leader of the "dry rot democrats" who voted against the Kansas Bill. As soon as that bill passed, Banks, and forty-three dry rot Democrats, went and pitched into the pool of Know-Nothingism. The seven Southern Whigs who opposed that bill, went and pitched into the same pool with Banks. Such a whig as they were, he never had been, and so help him God, he never would be. For his part he would rather act with those who had cut off the dry rot part, than with those who had it. Every man who fought by his side for the Kansas bill—he meant from the North—called himself a Democrat; every one of them. He was none of your glass-eyed skitty horses to shy at a shadow. He went, not for *sound* but for *substance*. He was not frightened at a *name*, and he would strike hands with any man from the North or South, no matter what he called himself, when he stood up and battled for the rights of the South. There was one man who had stood by his side for two days and nights, when he was fighting for Kansas. A man who has been very much abused, but who in his opinion stood head and shoulders above any man in the New York delegation. He meant *Mike Walsh*—a man who had graduated, as he said himself, not in Colleges, but at the plane and carpenter's bench—a man who spoke with and Irish lisp and an Irish accent, but who had as true an American heart, and as true a Southern heart as ever animated mortal frame. It made no difference to him, because Mike Walsh called himself a Democrat. He was a true man, and, before this Southern audience, he called for three cheers for Mike Walsh. (Here three cheers went up from about 4000 throats, which were worthy of Tammany itself, and which, we hope, some friendly wind bore to the ears of Mike himself.)

Mr. Stephens went on to say that the Know-Nothings of Georgia, were now shooting slyly at the Kansas bill—not attacking it openly, that they were afraid to do—but grumbling at it, carping at it, shooting at it, and shooting at it through him. He would remove their little arrows. They were not like the spear of Talemon. He could brush them off as easily as he could thistle prickles. He wished Judge Nisbet was there to hear him, as he wished every other man was there, who was objecting to the bill, because it allowed Foreigners to vote in the territory on their own territorial matters. That principle had been acknowledged and acted on from the beginning of the Government. It was in the Ordinance of, 87—. It was repeated in bill after bill down to 1812. It was in the Clayton Compromise bill, too. Why were these men so silent all this time? *They never chirped until the South got Kansas.* Why was it—he asked, that they never found this principal dangerous till we got Kansas? As to giving land to foreigners, there was no such provision, either as to natives or foreigners, in the bill. How a sensible man could say that the Foreigners to Kansas had been against the South, he could not understand. Four thousand votes in Kansas for Slavery, and one thousand against it—that was the way it operated. If these gentlemen wanted Kansas to be a free State, then they may say that the foreigners there were unfriendly to the South. Mr. Stephens continued to address the crowd in a mingled strain of eloquence, argument and satire, which fairly enchained their attention for about two hours and a half. In the course of his remarks, he descended upon Mr. Robert Trippe as an eagle may be supposed to swoop down upon a jay, and administered a wholesome lesson to that gentleman, as to the impropriety of making garbled extracts from public speeches. It is impossible four us to give anything like a sketch of his masterly effort. It was a speech worthy of the man and the occasion. It evinced a most thorough and comprehensive knowledge of all the political history of the country, and was a speech, which it seems to us, could not be heard without producing a radical change of opinion in the most hardened Know-Nothing in Georgia. The speaker was received with great enthusiasm, and cheered repeatedly from first to last.

Hear Young Carroll.—John Carroll, Esq., the great grandson of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who is now running on the Democratic anti-Know-Nothing ticket in Howard county, Maryland, made his first speech on Saturday last at a meeting of both parties. After speaking of the position of parties in the State and the country, he declared to the Know-Nothings:

"I am a Catholic; but if you must proscribe, do not commence upon so humble an individual as myself. Go back to the past, and erase from the record of the Declaration of Independence the name of my ancestor, and the companion of your forefathers, *Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.*"

The Evansville (Ind.) Enquirer tells a lengthy story about a woman whipping a lawyer in that town. Woman sold whisky—lawyer wrote an article for Journal, and called her a bad name in Latin—she waited on the editor—editor gave the author's name—woman thrashed author—author declined to prosecute woman.

A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness was addressed by the President, "Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution for habitual drunkenness, what have you to say in defence?" "Nothing, please your honor, but habitual thirst."

From the Washington Union.

Post Office Department.

Enclosing more than one Letter in the same Envelope.—It is a penal offence to deposite in any post office, to be conveyed in the mail, any envelope or packet containing letters addressed to different persons. The law upon which the above is based is frequently violated by persons who are, perhaps, not aware of its existence. The thirteenth section of the act approved March 3, 1847, reads that every person offending in the manner indicated above "shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by action *qui tam*, one-half for the use of the informer, and the other half for the use of the Post Office Department." There is one exception, however, and that is in the case of letters addressed to foreign countries.

Dead Letters.—Letters for foreign countries which cannot be forwarded without pre-payment of postage, letters not addressed, or so badly directed that their destination cannot be ascertained, and letters addressed to places where there are no post offices, must be returned to the Post Office Department monthly with the refused and foreign dead letters. When refused letters, or letters which cannot be delivered, or letters from foreign countries, or any such as are above enumerated, are returned to the department, the postmaster is required to note on the dead letter bill for the last month of the quarter the amount of the bills returned for each of the two preceding months, so as to give a *complete dead letter bill for the whole quarter* corresponding in amount with the credit claimed for dead letters in his quarterly account current. All dead letter bills are to be made in duplicate, and one of each retained by the postmaster.

Amusing Adventure.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune has the following:—

"The manner in which Messrs. Grow and Morgan, two members of Congress, were recently taken for domestics by the domestics of the Emperor, is laughable enough to be worth repeating. On the day on which the diplomatic corps were to be presented to the Queen, at the Palais Elysee, Mr. Platt, Secretary of the American Legation, found himself deprived at the last moment, of the conveyance in which he had intended to go to the presentation. Rushing into the street with his uniform on, (American diplomats do wear uniforms,) to find a public carriage, he saw passing in a miserable carriage, drawn by a horse of the leanest species known to the Paris public—which describes the horse fully to those who have seen Paris horses—the two members of Congress, who called to him to know where he was going. Mr. Platt told his dilemma, when the gentlemen informed him that that was the only carriage they had been able to find in the neighborhood, and invited him to take a seat with them, and they would leave him at the palace. The offer was accepted, and one of the gentlemen taking a seat with the driver, the uniform took the interior. When the equipage arrived at the line of soldiers formed around the palace, they were stopped as a matter of course, and it was not until after the uniform got out, showed himself and his ambassadorial "*passe-partout*," that they were permitted to enter.

"In the court, which was already full of brilliant equipages and aristocratic servants, the apparition of this democratic turnout was the signal for a scene of merriment and wonder which might have wounded the pride of more pretensious people. The uniform got out, and was already ascending the broad stairway of the palace, when a lackey ran after him with hat in hand, saying: "May it please your Excellency, your servants wish to speak to you!" Mr. Platt turned back, and found that the servants whose duty it was to arrange the carriages in the court until the presentation had taken place, had supposed that the equipage in question was the property of his excellency, that the persons who attended him were his servants, and had accordingly attempted to arrange them in line to wait the close of the proceedings. Mr. Platt soon liberated his friends, who disappeared, in the midst of a general laugh, as rapidly as their bare-bones could travel."

The Final Proof.—We copy from the National Intelligencer the following statement, which we commend to the digestion of Southern Know-Nothings:

"*Northern Know Nothings*—The Committee of Correspondence of the American party in twelve of the Northern States have issued an address, recommending that a national Convention of the party assemble at Cincinnati on the 21st day of November next. The Committee desire to see represented in this Convention "all who are opposed to the violation of national faith by the reckless sundering of sacred national compacts, and who are in favor of the unconditional restoration of that time-honored Compromise known as the Missouri Prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify."

Will this satisfy them of the guilt of their associates at the North? Well do we remember how the defeat of the Know-Nothing party in Virginia was attributed to the conduct of Massachusetts and the Hiss Legislature, and with what savage looks Southern Know-Nothings turned upon them in consequence. Most cruel was it so to prostrate the party in the first Southern State in which it had raised its banner.—But Massachusetts only lead where others were eager to follow; and from her intense and deep dyed fanaticism, public sentiment at the North has taken all its character. And now what has become of the Philadelphia Platform, the harmony it aimed to secure, the great reforms it proposed to accomplish?—Instead of a convention in the City of Brotherly Love, another Convention is to be held in Cincinnati, where, in the pure atmosphere of Abolition, all the nonsense of foreign and Catholic influence is to be forgotten, and the "Americans" that "shall rule America," are to plot and determine against the rights and institutions of the South. What a conclusion to the great Know-Nothing party, which, "having arisen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties," was to soar above their follies, and, in "suppression of all tendencies to political division founded on geographical discrimination," promised peace to the Union and security to the South. How mortifying to think that Southern men, after all their bitter experiences, could have been duped by such a sham!—*Charleston Mercury, 8th inst.*

Romance of War.

I know, writes a Crimean correspondent, "that in England a great number of young ladies believe the 'tented field' to be surrounded with romance, and some older people fancy, perhaps from their experience of cricket matches, laying of foundation stones and flower shows, that a tent is a cool and desirable summer residence. I like popular delusions—they make a great many good people happy and contented—but feel exasperated by this one in particular, and wish the public were encamped out here for about three days. I should like to see them on their backs on the ground, panting like hard-pressed stags, watching the grass drying up before their eyes, the haze rising from the glassy surface of the sea, the air like the air of a bake-house, and darkened by millions of flies, which break the awful noontide silence by a confused hum and buz, and would settle on their nose and ears with maddening pertinacity—the water hot, the ground hot, wine hot, beer hot, boxes hot, bed hot, writing impossible, reading impossible—nothing to do but to wait and suffer. And when at last the evening came, and they stepped out to breathe—the thermometer, after all, would only have fallen about ten degrees, and dinner would be ready—to see them too sleepy and too exhausted too eat, and then go to bed hot, to pass a hot, uncomfortable night, and re-commence on the morrow, would afford me melancholy pleasure."

Foreign Immigration.—The Superintendent of Statistics of the Department of State has made up the subjoined statement from official custom-house returns, exhibiting the number of immigrant passengers arriving at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, by sea, from foreign countries, during the first half of 1855, compared with the number arriving at the same ports during the first half of 1854:

	1854.	1855.
Boston	10,416	6,680
New York	148,841	78,601
Philadelphia	7,244	4,693
Baltimore	4,419	3,124
New Orleans	28,379	13,417
Total	199,299	106,515

This shows a decrease of 92,784 emigrant passengers during the first half of 1855, as compared with the corresponding period in 1854. At the port of New York alone, for the second quarter of the half year, the decrease is 70,734. According to the statistics kept at Castle Garden by the Commissioners of Emigration, the amount of hard cash brought by emigrants averages $65 per head. These figures, therefore, exhibit the fact that by the falling off in emigration the country has lost six million thirty-one thousand four hundred and sixty dollars in money during the last six months.

Fifty journeymen carpenters, under direction of R. G. Otis, master-builder of Syracuse, departed from that city, Sept. 10th, for Kansas, for the purpose of erecting Government buildings at Fort Leavenworth. Each man receives $50 per month, besides board and traveling expenses. It is supposed that about one year will be required to finish the work. The Syracuse *Journal* says of the company: "A better, more faithful, or efficient set of men could not be found for the purpose for which they go.

☞ We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press far and wide, have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c.; and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where dyspepsia has or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists.
Sept. 17, 1855.—10-t3ISd&w

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

The Merchants, Distillers, and Dealers in Naval Stores, have unanimously agreed not to purchase TURPENTINE or TAR from the Inspectors, from and after the first of June next. I respectfully offer my services to you as Agent or Broker for the sale of your produce; the brokerage or charges for selling will be paid by the buyer. Amount of sales remitted by mail or as you may direct.

W. C. HOWARD, Produce Broker.

References:

O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank, T. H. Wright, " Cape Fear " John Dawson, Miles Costin, Owen Fennell, Chas. Henry, } Wilmington and New Hanover County.

Johnson, Chesnut & Co., Clinton, William Faison, Patrick, Murphy, } Sampson County.

Owen R. Kenan, J. M. Middleton, Jere Pearsall, } Duplin County.

H. N. Howard, T. G. Sellers, D. L. Russell, John Mercer, } Brunswick County.

A. J. Jones, Alfred Smith, } Columbus County.

Col. C. D. Hill, " J. O. Daniel, James Banks, Cumberland County. } Bladen County.

May 18th. 37-tf.

DIED,

In this town, on the 18th inst.,'of inflammation of the bowels, EDWARD DUNEHOO, of New York, aged 16 years—belonging to Brig Atlantic.

☞ N. Y. papers please copy.

In Greenpoint, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., of Congestion of the Brain, Miss ANN ELIZA, eldest daughter of Jesse and Josephine Mulock, aged 10 years, 3 months and 19 days.

At his residence, on Howe's Sound, on Tuesday morning, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, FREDERICK A. MOORE, aged 60 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Sept. 15—Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Chatham, Allen, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

16—Steamer Sun, McRimmon, from Fayetteville, to W. H. Marsh & Co.

17—Schr. Martha, Golden, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 16—Schr. Matchless, Smith, from New London, Ct., via Zeke's Island, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

18—Steamer Southerner, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co

Sept. 18—Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Robinson, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. L. P. Smith, West, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. L. Peacock, Terry, from Savannah, in ballast, to J. H. Flanner.

Schr. Carthagena, Huxford, from New Bedford, Mass., in ballast, to Keith & Flanner.

Schr. Mary Staples, Staples, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. Ned, Zoll, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

19—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 19—Schr. J. Hope, Lewis, from Swansboro', to Master; with fish.

Tern. Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Wainright, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with mdze.

Tern. Schr. G. R. Dixon, Gaskill, from Boston, to Moore, Stanly & Co.; with mdze.

Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, from South Washington, to George Harriss.

20—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

IN BELOW.—Schrs. Exchange from Baltimore, and Lamartine from ——

CLEARED.

Sept. 15—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Adele, Coffin, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

17—Schr Virginia, Higbee, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with lumber, &c.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Sept. 18.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Chatham, Allen, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary & Co.

Brig Atlantic, Forsyth, for Gaudaloupe, by Wm. M. Harriss; with lumber, shingles, &c.

18—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

19—Brig Albert Adams, Willis, for Marseilles and a market, by Adams, Bro. & Co; with lumber, &c. Passengers—Dr. Wm. C. Willkings, John D. Taylor, Esq.

Brig Milton, McEwen, for St. Domingo, by Russell & Bro.; with shingles, &c.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Sept. 19—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

20—Schr. Matchless, Smith, for Boston, by J & D McRae & Co.; with 2,300 bbls. rosin.

☞ WANTED. ☜

Rare Chance! Great Inducements!!

AGENTS WANTED

IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE UNITED STATES and Canadas, to sell one of the most important Books ever published in America, entitled HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, containing nearly 1,000 large octavo pages and near 100 superior Illustrations. Retail price $4, on receipt of which a copy will be sent, post-paid. Catalogues containing a variety of other very attractive publications, sold only by agents, will be sent *free* on application to H. M. RULISON, 32 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa., or 115½ Maine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sept. 21.—3-2m

NEW MUSIC.

JUST ISSUED, THE TWENTIETH THOUSAND OF the popular Ballad, "What is home without a Mother." This beautiful song is by Alice Hawthorne, Author of

"Listen to the Mocking Bird."	"Our Good old Friends.
"Let us live with a hope."	"My Cottage Home."
"How sweet are the Roses."	"Song of the Farmer."
"I set my heart upon a Flower."	"Pet of the Cradle."

&c., &c., &c.

These Ballads are all of an easy and pleasing character, well calculated for the use of ordinary performers. Price 25 Cents each:—Also just published, "HAWTHORN LEAVES," being easy variations upon the above melodies, by the popular Composer, Chas. Grobe. Price 37½ Cents each. Copies sent by mail.

Address WINNER & SHUSTER,
Music Publishers, 110 North 8th Street, Philada.
Sept. 21st, 1855 3-2t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are hereby requested to make payment before the middle of October, otherwise their claims will be placed in other hands for collection. By attention to this notice they will save themselves expense and spare us the necessity of a resort to legal measures.

SOUTHERLIN & BLACK.

Wilmington, Sept. 20, 1855.—[3-4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Onslow County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1855.

A. J. Murrell, Adm'r of Daniel Ambrose, dec'd,
vs. Alfred Geary.
Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Alfred Geary has left the State, or so conceals himself that the process of the law cannot be levied upon him. It is therefore ordered by said Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six week, notifying the said Alfred Geary to make his personal appearance before the next term of this Court, to be held at Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday of December next, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the land sold to satisfy plaintiff's debts.

JASPER ETHRIDGE, Clerk.
Sept. 21st.—[3-6w [Adv. $5.]

A RARE CHANCE

For those wishing to buy a Farm and Residence.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WISHING TO CHANGE THE plan of his business, offers for sale about ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, upon which there is a most desirable FARM and RESIDENCE, containing about two hundred acres of cleared land, under a good fence—situated on Porter Swamp, five miles east of Fair Bluff, and from immediately on the W. & M. Railroad, to two and a half miles from it.

The farm may be made, with a small quantity of ditching, of any required size, not exceeding 400 or 500 acres in a body. An early application is desired.

Fair Bluff, Sept. 14.—2-6t JNO. G. POWELL.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on the stocks, at Kelly's Cove, and offers for sale, a FLAT, measuring 100 feet in length and 17 feet broad; will draw three feet of water when loaded, and will carry from 300 to 400 barrels. Persons desirous of purchasing, can examine her as she lies much better than after being launched. The material and workmanship are of the best quality. JAS. ALLEN.

Sept. 21st.—[3-3t*

TRIO FOR SALE.

A good Chance for a good Investment.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS of CLOSing a portion of his Turpentine operations, now offers for sale his place known as TRIO, consisting of the following property:

7,700 ACRES GOOD PINE LAND;
2 TURPENTINE STILLS AND FIXTURES;
1 HEAVY FOUR-HORSE WAGON AND HARNESS;
1 GOOD THREE-HORSE " " "
7 MULES, 1 HORSE, 1 BUGGY AND HARNESS;
TURPENTINE AND COOPER'S TOOLS, &c., &c.

TRIO is situated on Black River, 26 miles above Georgetown, in Williamsburg District, S. C., in a fine Turpentine region, in good situation as a place of residence and for carrying on the Distillery business. The land is mostly situated conveniently to the River, is heavily timbered with Pine, well adapted for Turpentine, a large portion of which yet remains unboxed. Altogether, the above is a splendid location for carrying on the Turpentine and Distillery business on a large scale. Persons wishing to engage in the business here have a rare chance of making a good investment, on reasonable terms, and would do well to give this an examination before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or by letter directed to Georgetown, S. C.

Trio, Sept. 21.—3-6t* EDWIN ELLIS.

LOST,

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, the 31st of August, on the train from Wilmington to Flemington Depot, my Pocket-Book, a SMALL LEATHER WALLET POCKET-BOOK, containing one hundred and twenty dollars in money, five twenty dollar bills, and two ten dollar bills; one note on Thos. Galloway, of Brunswick county, for three hundred and fifty dollars, with Thomas E. Pritchett security, made payable to the subscriber, on which is a credit of one hundred and eighty dollars, which was paid on it the 1st day of January 1855, the day that said note fell due. Also, a note on Miles Foy, for four hundred dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1856, made payable to the subscriber, and owned by him. Also, a note on Samuel King for one hundred and fifty dollars, made payable to Mrs. Simmons Isler, of Jones county, due 1st day of January, 1855, and endorsed by her to Freeman Hines, of the same county, the present owner of said note.

All persons are hereby forewarned of trading for said notes, and the makers of said notes are hereby commanded to delay payment without instructions from the proper owners. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD for said Pocket Book. CHARLES H. FOY,
Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C

September 3, 1855.—[3-2t*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.

Sept. 20, 1855.—13-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

FISH AND POTATOES.

DAILY EXPECTED FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

300 Bbls. fresh caught No. 3 Mackerel.
260 " Herring, dry salted.
20 Boxes Codfish, containing 100 lbs. each.
25 Bbls. New Potatoes.

For sale in lots to suit by T. C. WORTH.
Sept. 11,

BACON.—15 hhds. Western to arrive. For sale by
Sept. 17th, 1855 RUSSELL & BRO.

TO RENT.

THE BOARDING HOUSE at Topsail Academy will be rented for one or two years. Possession given the 1st of October. For further particulars enquire of N. N. Nixon, Wilmington; or to JOSEPH M. FOY,
Sept. 15, 1855.—[9-4t—3-2t Scott's Hill, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE HARDWARE STORE—
Preserving Kettles,—all sizes.
Cut Nails—all sizes and extra quality.
Safety-Fuse, for blasting rocks.
Hay, Straw and Shuck Cutters—the best made.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1855. 1-tf

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Clarendon Mill, on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., a negro man named TOM, belonging to George Harriss, Esq. Said boy is slim built, and so well known about town (where he is most probably lurking) that description is unnecessary.

The above reward will be paid for his confinement in Jail, or on his delivery to the undersigned.

JAMES H. CHADBOURN & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 13th, 1855 (Herald copy.) 7-tf

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS

IS REQUESTED to a New FERTILIZER, prepared from the night soil collected from the sinks and privies of New York City, by the Lodi Manufacturing Co., and manufactured without any adulteration whatever, into an inodorous and powerful manure, something like Guano, but less caustic, and less exhausting to the soil.

It is called "Tofeu," from the Chinese word signifying prepared night soil, and is the only article of the kind ever manufactured in this country. It is warranted to be 95 per cent. pure night soil; and from its ease of transportation and application, and the small quantity required to produce the same result as heavier manures, it is the cheapest manure ever offered for sale. For Grass in the Fall, Winter Grain, or for Garden Vegetables, it has no equal. From 300 to 600 lbs. ℔ acre is all the dressing required for the poorest soils. A fair trial in competition with other manures is respectfully asked. Packed in bbls of 240 lbs. or bags of 125 lbs. Price $35 per ton, or 1¾ cents per lb.—delivered free of cartage, on board of Vessels or Railroads, in the city of New York. For further particulars address

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.
August 2, 1855.—[28l—48-2m 60 Courtland st., N.Y.

NOTICE.

A SUBSCRIPTION of five hundred thousand dollars having been made to the Capital Stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and the first instalment of two and a half dollars per share having been regularly paid in according to the provisions of the Charter, notice is hereby given that the Books of Subscription will be closed on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next, and a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at Wadesborough, in the county of Anson, on Wednesday, the 3d day of October next. It is earnestly desired that all of the Stock shall be represented, either in person or by proxy.

ALEX. McRAE,
Chairman Gen'l Commissioners.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 29th.—[310-tf.

NOW ON HAND AND FOR SALE, A SUPERIOR lot of White Meal and Hommony, for table use.

July 24, 1855. D. DuPRE, Jr.
Successor to T. Smith & Co.

SACK SALT.—1,500 Sacks to arrive per Schr. Ned, from New York. GEORGE HARRISS.
Sept. 12th, 1855

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal, or Oscillating Steam Engines, high or low pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps; Mining Machinery; Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels; equipping of Steamers; Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers, of various patterns; Rice-field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Threshers; Shingle Machines; Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other mill work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c. &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers. Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs where work will be done thoroughly, and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultations by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for Mills or their furniture, and for Machinery generally willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M DRANE, Agent
March 16, 1855. 163-28-tf.

PORK AND BACON.—We have in store, and intend keeping, a large stock of Family MESS PORK, and SUGAR-CURED and CANVASSED HAMS—which will be sold low for CASH.

Sept. 11. PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT.

NIXON'S HOUSE,

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S,]

West Side Railroad, Goldsboro', N. C.

THIS EXTENSIVE AND WELL-KNOWN PUBlic Establishment has been purchased and was re-opened by the subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with new furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons, foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style by orderly, obliging and well-trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

Which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest, of the subscriber to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

Aug. 17, 1855.—294-1y. H. R. NIXON.

BUNGS.—20,000, assorted sizes, for sale by
Sept. 10. GEORGE HOUSTON.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	.23	@	25
Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
Bricks, ℔ M.	6 00	@	20 00
Candles, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	35	@	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	11¾	@	14
St. Domingo	12	@	14
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0	@	10½
Corn Meal, ℔ bush	0 00	@	1 00
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17
Eggs, ℔ doz.	23	@	25
Empty Barrels, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 62	@	2 00
Feathers, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
Fish, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 75	@	7 00
Mac'rel, No 1	00 00	@	00 00
do. No. 2	00 00	@	00 00
do. No. 3	4 25	@	4 75
do. No. 4	3 50	@	4 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	3 00	@	3 50
do. N. C. roe,	0 00	@	0 00
do. do. cut,			none
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	4 00	@	5 00
Flour, ℔ bbl.,			
N. C. brands	8 00	@	8 50
Grain, ℔ bush.			
Corn	80	@	0 00
Oats	00	@	35
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00
Pease, Cow	0 55	@	0 00
do. Ground	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	5½	@	6
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 40	@	1 50
N. River	1 20	@	1 35
Iron, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 50
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	48	@	50
N. E. Rum	48	@	50
Gin	50	@	00
Brandy	55	@	60
do Apple	75	@	1 00
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	0 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	0 00
Molasses, per gallon.			
Cuba	38	@	40
N. Orleans	38	@	40
Nails, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5	@	5½
Wrought	10	@	12½
Naval Stores,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip	0 00	@	0 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 00
Hard	0 00	@	0 00
Tar, ℔ bb

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1855.

☞ In his speech made at the Democratic meeting at the Court House on Tuesday last, Dr. Willkings referred to the way in which the K. N. organs stigmatized the majority of the people of the State as "anti-Americans." The thirteen to fourteen hundred Democrats of glorious old Edgecombe were "anti-Americans." The speaker said that in his opinion Wilmington was the very last place from which such aspersions should go forth. We were glad to get the capital of the farmers of Edgecombe to build up Know Nothing Banks here, to keep things going, and it was wrong and insulting to talk of them as "anti-Americans." This is about the amount of what was said. We do not know that the Bank of Wilmington was referred to in so many words, but that, we presume, makes but little difference, the object aimed at was not to strike at this or that Bank, but to show up the Know-Nothing cant of calling the men whose capital is so largely used in the business operations of our place, "Anti-Americans," &c., &c. As for the talk about a "Know-Nothing Bank," and so on, that is no new thing; we presume everybody has heard of it in private conversation and as everybody in town may satisfy themselves by running over the names of the directors, we choose to let the matter stay as it is.—There can be but one opinion on the subject.—We are not stockholders, and have small say, one way or the other. Some Democrats happen to be connected with the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and have been placed upon the Democratic Vigilant Committee, not as Railroad men, but as Democrats. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the Democrats are a minority in the Board of Directors of that Company. There is no parallel whatever between the cases. We hope the Bank in question may make money, and help others to do so too; but this does not prevent our agreeing with Dr. Willkings in what he said about people using and controlling the capital of other people and then sneering at them as "anti-Americans," simply because they choose to adhere to the Democratic party. Wilmington wants to extend her relations with all these people, and she is already under obligations to them as stockholders in her Banks and her public works.

The *Herald* don't like the resolutions of the Democratic meeting. Didn't expect it would like them.—Instead of keeping anything back they talk right out. That's why the *Herald* don't like them. It don't like the resolution that endorses the National Democrats of the North—the men who passed the Fugitive Slave Law and the Kansas and Nebraska Bills. It is certain that the majority of Northern Democrats in the House voted for the latter bill, and that not one Whig did. It was even more decided in the Senate. The Fugitive Slave Law received over forty Northern Democratic votes, and three Northern Whig votes in the House—not one Northern Whig vote in the Senate. If these men have been stricken down in those Northern States, where Know-Nothingism is now in the ascendant, is that any reason why we should withdraw our confidence from them? The National Democratic party has been defeated at the North on this very ground,—because of its standing up for the constitution and the rights of the South. Should the South turn against the friends who have fallen fighting her battles? We think not. Every principle of honor and self-preservation counsels a different course.

The Herald charges down upon the President in very nearly the same language as we find in the Free-soil papers of the North. It charges him with having re-opened the agitation of the Slavery question. Making this charge amounts to a condemnation of the Kanzas Bill, for it is that, we presume, over which Abolitionism is cavorting. Does the Herald mean to go against these measures? Its condemnation of the President comes to that.

"CATALOGUE OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE, FOR 1855."—A very neatly printed thirty-page pamphlet, bearing the above title, reached us Friday morning through the mail.

Davidson College is situated in Mecklenburg county, some twenty miles from Charlotte, and about four from the Iredell county line. The location is healthy, and a very pleasant village has grown up. The College is under the supervision mainly of the Concord Presbytery, although we notice the names of six ministers and as many elders from the Bethel Presbytery, and three ministers, Rev. F. K. Nash, Rev. M. B. Grier and Rev. Wm. H. Hogshead, and one elder, Alexander Martin, Esq., from the Fayetteville Presbytery.

The college is liberally endowed, indeed the bequest of the late Maxwell Chambers, Esq., is munificent, and even a part of it, if the whole cannot be legally received, will place its finances in an enviable position.

The faculty under the Presidentship of Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., gives evidence of more than average ability. The number of Students (81) is not so large as it has been, but it is rapidly increasing. Some difficulties between the faculty and the Students a year or two ago, rather thinned the numbers of the latter for the time being, but without any permament injury to the institution. The greater portion of the attendance is from the South-western Counties of this State and the adjoining districts of South Carolina, there being but few from the eastern counties. From New Hanover we notice the names of Messrs. D. J. Devane, J. H. Foy, and A. W. Bannerman. We presume that with increased means of communication, a larger number of the young men of the East will be sent up to perfect their education in a cheap, healthy and agreeable section of country. The expenses for a session of five months, tuition included, are put down at about sixty dollars.

☞ It is somewhat remarkable how inevitably things come back to the point they started from.—The result of the recent election in Maine, is that the State, which has inseparably connected its name with prohibitory Legislation in regard to the liquor traffic, is the first to repudiate it. A clear majority of Anti-Maine Law Men has been elected to the Maine Legislature, and next winter will see Maine no longer under "Maine Law"—so called. This world moves slowly. It takes long years to make any radical change in the minds and manners of men. Any new cause may be pushed on for a short time with an impetus that to the unthinking seems bound to endure forever and carry all before it, when suddenly the reaction comes, as it does after any species of overtrading, and the game is up. Soft and fair goes far, but these tornado, one-idea, better than your neighbour parties never do last. The action is too violent, and inevitably creates a reaction of even more than corresponding strength.

When we see how over-doing things can upset them, even where the object aimed at is unquestionably right and proper, need we be surprised if a similar course of over-doing should, so to speak, do over a cause of as doubtful propriety or constitutionality as that of Know Nothingism. That the zeal of the advocates of prohibition, at least in the South, was in nine cases out of ten, nay, ninety-nine out of a hundred, pure and sincere we have no doubt, neither have we any doubt of the sincerity and good intentions of the majority of those who have been got in to swell the *rank* and *file* of Know Nothingism, but that so far from postponing the fate of the movement will only accelerate it, for such men must wake up and reflect and the game is at an end. Men can't be kept always boiling over against particular classes of their fellow citizens. It is not in human nature. They will get tired of it. They are getting tired of it.

BURGLARY.—Some person entered the office of D. McMillan, Esq., during last evening, and broke open the money drawer in his safe, where there were some $8 or $10 in change, part of which was taken. Several pieces of silver were scattered over the floor to the window where the thief entered the building.

☞ A Negro boy was arrested this morning under the charge of stealing money from the drawer of Mr. W. H. Lippitt, Druggist.—*Daily Journal, 15th inst.*

From the Fever District.

We take from the Petersburg *Express* the following telegraphic despatches and letters relative to the horrible accounts from Portsmouth and Norfolk. It will be seen that there has been scarcely any abatement of the fever in either place; and we fear there is but little hopes of any favorable news from that quarter as long as the present hot weather continues:

Awful Ravages of the Fever.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The Norfolk boat that left yesterday, and arrived here this morning, reports that for the 24 hours previous to 6 P. M., on Monday; there were 36 deaths in Norfolk.

There was no report for Tuesday.

The "Howard Association" of Norfolk have declined sending the orphans of that city to Baltimore.

Several families have removed to "Camp Falls," near Hampton.

In Portsmouth the panic is increasing, there were 14 deaths previous to 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday (Tuesday.)

Rev. Vernon Eskridge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his son Richard; and Rev. James Chisholm of the Episcopal Church are dead.

Rev. Francis Devlin of the Catholic Church, had suffered a relapse, and it was thought that he could not live.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

From the Fever District.

RICHMOND, Sept. 12, 9 P. M.—Intelligence received here this afternoon by the Curtis Peck, represent forty deaths in Norfolk yesterday, and twenty-one in Portsmouth.

Dr. N. C. Whitehead was alive yesterday morning.

Gustavus Chandler is not dead as reported.

Dr. Dunstall gave up yesterday, but has not the Fever.

Ten families have gone to Camp Falls to reside until the epidemic is over.

SUFFOLK, VA., Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Dear Express:—I have been so much engaged for the last six or eight days, that I could not find time to write.

Two or three nights during the past week, I was up nursing a case of Yellow Fever we had in this town, young Mr. Riddick, who unfortunately died on Monday morning.

Enclosed I send you several of the Yellow Fever or Plague Fly. [This fly was minutely described by our Norfolk correspondent last week. They appear to be a sort of "cross" between the mosquito and common house-fly, and have very broad and large wings projecting upwards instead of lying flat.—EDS. EXPRESS.]

The tidings from Portsmouth to-day is really heart-rendering. I feel so sad and melancholy, that I can scarcely find courage to write. The number of deaths for the forty-eight hours ending yesterday evening, are said to be FIFTY-SIX!!!

On Monday night several very copious showers of rain fell, and all day yesterday the sun shone with a power and intensity, which is represented as having been absolutely overpowering. To this cause is attributed the heavy augmentation of mortality.

FROM THE FEVER DISTRICT.—It will seen with satisfaction, from the following telegraphic dispatch from the Petersburg Express, that the fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth, is believed to be abating:

WELDON, Sept. 13, 1½ o'clock, P. M.

Mr. J. M. Jacobs, of the Woodis Hospital, Norfolk, left Norfolk this morning, and reached here by the Seaboard train of cars. He reports ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE deaths in Norfolk, from last Sabbath morning up to Tuesday.

Yesterday there were only six deaths, and among them was Dr. Junius Briggs, an eminent physician of Norfolk. Mr. Jacobs was with him when he died.

The fever, I am truly rejoiced to state, is fast abating. There is at this time only one case at the Julappi Hospital.

Henry Myers, of Richmond, is rapidly recovering.

At Portsmouth, there were five deaths from yesterday at 3 o'clock to 8 o'clock this morning.

Between Court street and the river, no new cases have occurred recently. Persons living in the upper part of the town are removing down there.

Maine Election.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 12.—The returns from 298 towns give Wells, democrat, for Governor, 40,073; Morrill, Maine law and fusionist, 43,690; Reed, whig, 9,306. Morrill loses in these towns 6,361 from last year, when he lacked 1,500 of a majority. In the Senate 21 of the 31 Senators elected are democrats and anti-fusion. The Representatives elected are two to one in opposition to Morrill.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The steamer Orizaba has arrived from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 2d inst. and $19,000 in specie. The news is of but little importance. The war steamer Iturbide had returned to Vera Cruz from Havana.

General Ignacio Dela, at the head of the liberating force at Vera Cruz, and refused to acknowledge the provisional government under General Carera, and took possession of the city. His course was approved by the inhabitants. Many exiles and refugees were returning.

Generals Alvarez and Coromfort were marching on Mexico, and were daily expected there.

Report of the Naval Retiring Board—The Report Approved by the President.

WASAINGTON, Sept. 12.—The report of the board of naval officers appointed under the act of the last Congress to promote the efficiency of the navy having been submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to the President, has been by him approved after careful examination and reflection.

Two hundred and one officers are removed from active service, including forty-nine who are dropped from the rolls entirely. The disposal of the officers is as follows:

Captains—On leave of absence, 17; on furlough pay, 15; dropped, 3.

Commanders—On leave pay, 21; on furlough pay, 12; dropped, 6.

Lieutenants—On leave pay, 18; on furlough pay, 49; dropped, 19.

Masters, including those in the line of promotion—On leave pay, 15; on furlough pay, 3; dropped, 9.

Passed Midshipmen—On furlough pay, 2; dropped, 12.

Circular orders will, it is understood, be issued shortly to the commandants of stations, giving the details for the information of the navy, by which the public will learn the changes made.

The Democratic National Convention.

As some of our cotemporaries seem to be in doubt as to the manner in which the next Democratic National Convention is to be constituted, we publish the following resolutions of the last Democratic National Convention, held at Baltimore, for general information:

"*Resolved*, That the next Democratic National Convention be held at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio.

"*Resolved*, That in constituting future National Conventions of the democratic party, in order to secure the respective rights of the States to their relative representation in such conventions, each State shall be entitled to twice the number of delegates that it has votes in the electoral college, and no more; and that the democratic national committee, in making arrangements for the next National Convention, provide such number of seats therein for each State, and secure the same to the delegates elect.

"*Resolved*, That the time of holding the next convention be designated by the democratic national committee; and that, in their call, the above resolution be inserted as the rule for choosing delegates."

"Do you think," asked Mrs. Pepper, rather sharply, "that a little temper is a bad thing in a woman?" "Certainly not, mam," replied her husband, "it is so good a thing that she ought never to loose it." Mrs. P. gave a vinegar look, and slammed the door.

From the Washington Union.

Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 12, 1855.

To the Editor of the Union—SIR:—In justice to all the parties concerned, I enclose you herewith, for publication, a letter addressed to me by my friend Dr. J. J. Simkins, of Norfolk.

There seems to be a singular misapprehension of the facts relative to the refusal of Fort Monroe by the President to the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and a consequent disposition in some quarters to censure the Executive therefor.

The manly and truthful exposition of the facts connected with this matter set forth by Dr. S., who was himself a member of the committee sent up to wait upon the President, must, I think, effectually put a *quietus* to all future carping and caviling upon this subject. Very repectfully,

Your obedient serv't,
ALEX. Y. P. GARNETT.

STEAMER LOUISIANA, Sept. 7.

DEAR DOCTOR:—It seems that some little popular discontent is likely to grow out of the late refusal of President Pierce to evacuate Old Point Comfort for the benefit of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers. I was a member of the delegation who called upon him for that purpose, and feel constrained, so far as my humble name will go, to correct any false misrepresentations in regard to the matter. True, we did not accomplish all the objects of our sad mission to Washington; *but much was done*. Our every demand was met with *marked* courtesy, and the most unmistakable manifestations of deep sympathy and kindness. The desire to serve us—both on the part of the President and those of his cabinet with whom we conferred—was apparent to us all. At the Navy Department not a single requisition was denied. An advance of pay to laborers at the "Gosport yard," who were heads of families and desired to leave, was promptly promised, and the assurance given that they should find employment at other yards after ten days of absence from the infected city. These were cardinal points of our pilgrimage to the federal capital, and they were granted without grudging or hesitancy. The difficulties in the way of an immediate evacuation of Fortress Monroe were doubtless imperative and insurmountable in the estimation of the President and the Secretary of War. They were freely discussed before us; and I, with several other members of the committee, was staggered by the force of them at our very first inverview.

There was no lack of humanity in the failure of our scheme. Had this beautiful fortress been the private property of Franklin Pierce, in the overflowings of a generous nature he would have transferred it to us without a selfish struggle.

I am led to make this hurried statement by no partisan nor courtier-like spirit. My object is simply to correct misapprehension on a subject which has awakened the most intense excitement throughout this region of country, not to win notoriety for myself by the defence of those in power.

You very well know, my dear sir, that, apart from the assent of my political faith, which has been freely and unhesitatingly accorded to all its leading measures, I have *little* reason to eulogize the present administration. It has no personal claims upon me. Although my occasional business interviews with the President and a few of his cabinet have always been characterized by the most respectful urbanity and apparent kindness on their part, I have never preferred a claim before them—either for myself or another—that was not promptly or ultimately rejected. But at no time have I felt this want of success half so keenly as on the late occasion of my voluntary interference in behalf of the plague-smitten people of my newly adopted home

The partial failure of our errand was a source of sad mortification to me; that it failed for reasons legitimate and conscientious with those on whom the responsibility rested I do not for a moment doubt.

Very truly, yours, J. J. SIMKINS.

Dr. Garnett, Washington city.

Fall Fevers, and how to avoid them.

The season has come when fevers prevail. A fever taken in the fall, moreover, is more apt to be stubborn than one caught in the spring. Under these circumstances, a few hints, without regard to autumnal fevers, may do good.

Most fevers are the result of carelessness. Of course, we speak of fever in its ordinary form, and not of it when epidemic. The prevailing fever of the fall season is the intermittent, commonly known as the ague, in which the fever goes off for a time, or intermits, making way for an access of cold, which, in severe cases, rises to a chill that shakes the whole person. This fever, once taken, is frequently not got rid of till the following spring, and often hangs about the victim for a longer time, continually recurring. A drink of iced lemonade, or a north-easterly wind, has been known to bring back this fever, long after the individual had supposed himself cured of it. Not unfrequently it is present when least suspected. A nervous irritability, a slight disposition to chilliness, and a feeling of indescribable wretchedness, often attend persons, who are yet unable to tell what is the matter with them. They really suffer from intermittent fever. In fact, it prevails, under this low type, to a far greater degree than is generally imagined.

Exposure to the night air at this season, sitting in damp rooms, or remaining with wet clothes on, are the most ordinary examples of the carelessness through which this fever is caught. Citizens who are visiting in the country, or who live in suburban cottages, are particularly liable to intermittent, for they sit out in the moon light, without their heads being covered, just as they would in town, and the consequence is a fit of the chills. Others, forgetting that country houses are damper than city ones, neglect to make fires morning and evening, a thing almost indispensable for health, for though farmers do not do this, it is because they sit in their kitchens, where there are such fires, and therefore do not feel the need of it. Physicians attribute these fevers to the miasm in the atmosphere, caused by the decay of vegetable matter in damp localities. Intermittents always prevail most where, after heavy rains in June and July, the sun comes out hot in August and September. To live near a tract of land actually buried under water, is not therefore as unhealthy as to reside near a half drained meadow or swamp. High lands generally, though not invariably, are exempt. A wood or hill sheltering a house from the winds that blow from a noxious locality, frequently protects the inmates from taking the lisease.

Care, in avoiding an intermittent, is the more necessary, because the fever sometimes, though not often, runs into severe types. Next in danger to intermittent is the remittent, in which the fever subsides for a while, but afterwards returns with its old violence. The ordinary bilious fever is of this character. The continued fevers are the most dangerous of all. When yellow fever prevails epidemically, fevers of less virulence, and of all types, rage in the same region, attacking those who escape the pestilence; and some physicians say that they also exist, to a greater degree than usual, for a year or two preceding the epidemic, thus giving warning of its approach. But this opinion is not universally held. A careful collection and analysis of facts, derived from the late experience of New Orleans, Savannah, and Norfolk, might, however, definitely determine this question.

Exhaustion of the physical powers, either by excess, fatigue, or protracted grief, renders the individual peculiarly liable to fall fever. The surest way to avoid them is to live moderately, eating nourishing food, taking daily exercise, and cultivating cheerfulness of mind. An "ounce of preventive," remember, is worth "always a pound of cure."

Philadelphia Ledger.

BUCKWHEAT.—In the memory of man, the State of Pennsylvania (says the Philadelphia Ledger) has never seen so vast a crop of buckwheat as now whitens the fields with its rich blossoms, and fills the air with its fragrant perfume. Not alone the rich valleys, but the rough hill counties, appear to have every available spot whitened with this delicate plant. At this season, when fruit takes the place of flowers, the buckwheat blossom adds peculiar grace to the landscape. Never did this grain give greater promise of heavy return; and if no frosts occur for three weeks, the crop is safe. Though the uses of buckwheat are few in our cities, in the country the grain is available for cattle and poultry, especially for mixing, and thus the crop becomes important, in releasing its full weight of the farmer's wheat and corn for the general market.

A DELUGE OF WHEAT.—The wheat pressing forward to market begins to embarrass the western roads, whose freight equipage will soon be fully employed. The Illinois Central Road has found it necessary to order three hundred more cars. A large amount of wheat has already reached Chicago from the southern section of the road. One section alone, (Jonesburgh,) it is estimated, will give the road 300,000 bushels.

A Desperate and Bloody Engagement.

The English files by the Arago, at New York, have full details of the battle of the Tchernaya, of which we have heretofore had brief accounts. We copy the following from the London Times:

BATTLE OF TCHERNAYA.—Encouraged, it may be, by the arrival of a portion of the Grenadiers, and probably urged on by the impatience of high personages at St. Petersburg, the Russian General determined on an attack on the allied position, and made preparations for many days, with a disregard of caution which revealed his plans, and, but for extraordinary remissness, should have caused their more easy discomfiture.

At last, on the morning of the 16th, the Russians pouring down the steep sides of their position, and favored by the mist, without cry or beat of drum, burst upon the Piedmontese position; driving in the outposts, they reached the Tchernaya, forded the narrow stream, and notwithstanding a heavy fusilade from the Zouaves, rushed upon the allied camp.—They attacked two French regiments in front and flank with a desperate bayonet charge, and a hot contest ensued, in which Gen. D'Herbillon, with 10,000 men, had to sustain the attack of the Russians, who probably by this time had brought a much larger force into action.

The first rush did not last more than ten minutes. The Russians fell back, but they had scarcely gone a few hundred yards when they were met by a second column, which was advancing *a pas de charge* to support the first, and both united and again rushed forward. This second attempt was more successful than the first. At the bridge they forced the river on the right and left, and forced the defenders of it to fall back; scarcely was the bridge free, when two guns of the Fifth Light Brigade of Artillery crossed it and took up a position on the other side in an open space which divides two of the hillocks, and through which the roads lead to the plain of Balaklava.—While those two guns passed the bridge, a third crossed the river by a ford, and all three began to sweep the road and the heights.

The infantry, in the meantime, without waiting for the portable bridges, rushed breast deep into the water, climbed up the embankment, and began to scale the heights on both sides. They succeeded on this point in getting up more than one-half the ascent, where the dead and wounded showed afterwards clearly the mark which they had reached; but by the time they arrived there, the French were fully prepared, and met them in the most gallant style. Notwithstanding the exertions and the perseverence of the Russians, they were, by degrees, forced back, and driven, after an obstinate resistance, across the bridge, carrying away their guns.

While this attack took place on the bridge, the other column again attacked the French right. This time they came on in such a swarm that they were neither kept back by the aqueduct nor cowed by the Sardinian guns, which were ploughing long lanes through their scattered lines. On they came, as it seemed, irresistable, and rushed up the steep hill with such fury that the Zouaves, who lined the sides of it were obliged to fall back for a moment before the multitude. You could plainly see the officers leading the way and animating their soldiers. I particularly observed one gallant fellow who, at least twenty yards in advance of the whole column, was the first across the aqueduct, and I could still see him on the side of the hill. This furious rush brought the advancing column in an incredible short time to the crest of the hillock, where it stopped to form.

But the French had not been idle during the time that the Russians were ascending the hill. The Zouaves had only fallen back from the side of the hillock to the main body, which had been drawn up behind the top. Scarcely did the column of the enemy show its head, when the guns opened on it with grape, and a murderous fire was poured down upon it by the French infantry. This immediately stopped the advance of the column, which began to waver but the impetus from those behind was so powerful that the head of it, notwithstanding the unexpected reception, was pushed forward a few yards more, when the French, giving one mighty cheer, rushed upon the advancing enemy, who shaken already, immediately turned round and ran down, if possible, faster than they had come up But the mass was so great that all the hurry could not save them, and more than 200 prisoners were taken on the spot, while the hillside, the banks of the aqueduct, the aqueduct itself, and the river side were filled with the dead and wounded. The Sardinian and French artillery poured, moreover, a murderous crossfire into the scattered remains of the column, of which scarcely a shot missed. It was a complete rout. The French rushed down the hillside and drove them far across the plain. The defeat seems to have so completely cowed them that nothing more was attempted against this side.

Not so on the bridge. Notwithstanding the heavy loss suffered by the second attack the Russians concentrated once more all their forces, collected the scattered remains of the column which had been routed on the right of the French position, and brought up all their reserves to attempt one more attack.—They again crossed the river, and the aqueduct too, and tried to take the heights—but in vain; the French were now thoroughly prepared, and the tenacity of the Russians served only to augment their losses. They were soon flying in all directions, followed by the French. This first attack was decisive, and immediately the usual Russian preparation for retreat—namely, the advance of the artillery—showed clearly that the Russians acknowledged themselves defeated, and were on the point of retiring. Three batteries, each of 12 guns, which during the greatest part of the attack had been nearly silent, began to open their fire, while the scattered remains of the infantry columns rallied behind a rising ground leading up towards the plateau of Akyer, or Mackenzie's height.

The Sardinians, who, with the exception of the little outpost, fight on the opposite side of the Tchernaya, had confined themselves to support the French by their admirable artillery, began now to move across the aqueduct. The Russian riflemen, after the last defeat on the right, had retired behind the banks of the Tchernaya, whence they kept up a brisk but ineffective fire. A battalion of Piedmontese, advanced in beautiful order, as if on parade, and soon drove these riflemen from their position. It even advanced some way towards the plateau; but as it was not intended to force the heights, it contented itself, supported by other troops, with following the enemy, who was already in full retreat.

Everybody now rushed to the battle-field, and one look was sufficient to convince them that the allies had won a real battle on the Tchernaya. Although not quite so obstinate and sanguinary as the battle of Inkermann, which this affair resembled in many points, it was a pitched battle. On the banks of the aqueduct particularly, the sight was appalling; the Russians, when scaling the embankment of the aqueduct, were taken in flank by the Sardinian batteries, and the dead and wounded rolled down the embankment, sometimes more than 20 feet in height. The French made every possible despatch to collect the wounded. They were laid on the open space about the bridge until the ambulances arrived. While there, the Russians, who could see plainly that the French were engaged in bringing help to their own wretched countrymen, suddenly began to open with their guns upon them, repeating the barbarous practice which they had already often previously shown to the troops.

The prisoners say that even the reserves took part in the action. I saw a soldier who said he belonged to the last battalion of the reserves, who said that before the battle began Gen. Gortschakoff, who commanded in person, had a letter of the Emperor read before them, in which he expressed a hope that they would prove as valorous as last year, when they took the heights of Balaklava, and then there was a large distribution of brandy. Not a soldier I saw who had not his bottle lying empty near him, and good sized bottles they were too. The brandy distribution was, however, only for the infantry, whom they wished to excite to madness. The artillery got only the usual rations.

The superiority of position, as well as of military skill, on the part of the Allies, is proved by the great disproportion of loss on the two sides. While the Russians are officially declared to have suffered to the extent of 6,000 men, probably a fifth of those actually engaged, the French and Saidinians together compute their loss at only 1200 men. No less than 900 prisoners had arrived at Constantinople when the packet left.

A SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, the 4th instant, as the workmen were putting on the superstructure of the Railroad bridge over Haw River, Joseph Johnston, one of the hands, lost his footing and fell from the top of the bridge. After falling head foremost for some feet, the back part of his head and neck struck one of the tie beams, by which it is supposed his neck was dislocated. The whole distance of the fall was not less than sixty feet. He was killed instantly. He was quite a poor man, and leaves a helpless family.

Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts.

The Boston Post of Thursday morning last, which only reached this city yesterday afternoon, contains a full report of the proceedings of the Democratic State convention of Massachusetts, held at Worcester on the preceding day. We have merely room this morning for the excellent resolutions adopted by the convention:

"*Resolved*, That the present crisis in our country calls up on the democratic party for a renewed expression of their adherence to the great doctrines promulgated by Jefferson, developed, sustained, and fixed by Jackson, and most triumphantly vindicated by the American people in the election of Franklin Pierce, upon the Baltimore platform of 1852.

"*Resolved*, That the constitution of the United States, while it promises a common bond for our Union, guarantees to each State and to the people their inherent and reserved rights; that a strict observance of its obligations and compromises is the only means of preventing that national strife which destroys the sovereignty of the people, and reduces State and territorial immunities to a struggle between partizans and propagandists, in which all the rights of citizenship are set at naught; and that we will sustain that interpretation of the constitution which has already rendered our party illustrious, and which establishes that entire equality and that mutual confidence throughout our confederation which are the only foundations of a genuine constitutional reform of whatever evils may exist among us.

"*Resolved*, That the present national administration has been governed in its policy, at home and abroad, by true democratic principles; and that for its enlarged and patriotic foreign policy, for its skillful management of the national finances, and its devotion to the dignity and integrity of our common country, it is entitled to and receives our earnest and hearty support.

"*Resolved*, That the know-nothing organization, with its aristocratic elements of birth and religious proscription, and its anti-republican elements of secret political action, is the most dangerous faction that has ever arison in our country; and regarding it but an artful device to advance the same principles that were incorporated into the alien laws, and nobly combatted by the democratic party under Jefferson, we earnestly invoke all honest democrats who have become ensnared into its secret membership to repudiate, as thousands have already done, the attempt to control their suffrages, and openly enrol themselves under the glorious old banner of the national democracy.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the democracy of the Union are due to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, for his fearless and successful effort in stemming the tide of know-nothing successes, and achieving a glorious victory over those principles which threatened to subvert our free institutions.

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to all illiberal laws, and pledge ourselves to an immediate repeal of the disgraceful enactments of the last legislature, which are a blot and a disgrace to the old commonwealth.

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the great doctrine of popular sovereignty for Territory and for State, and are opposed to all violations of it, whether by the unjust action of abolitionists of the free States, or by border aggressions from the slave States

"*Resolved*, That the vote of Massachusetts shall be cast in the next National Democratic Convention by the delegates to be selected from this State as a unit, and in accordance with the preference of a majority of the delegates.

"*Resolved*, That in Erasmus D. Beach and Caleb Stetson, our nominees for governor and lieut. governor, we recognise long tried and true democrats, who have stood and now stand by the liberal and comprehensive principles sustained by the democratic party; and we hereby pledge ourselves to use every honorable effort to elevate them to the offices for which they are nominated."

The Post thus notices the nominations made by the convention.

"The democracy of this State had a splendid convention yesterday at Worcester. It was large in numbers, strong in character, conciliatory in action; and its proceedings were characterized by great enthusiasm. Its president, Dr. George B. Loring, discharged his duties with urbanity, dignity, and firmness.

"The convention passed, amidst cheer upon cheer, resolutions sustaining the national administration. These, also, strongly condemn the recent State legislation, the know-nothing heresy, the prevalent abolitionism, while they as decidedly declare in behalf of those State rights principles which distinguish the measures of the present administration, as they have distinguished its democratic predecessors.

"The nominee for governor, Erasmus D. Beach, is an old, well-tried, and true democrat, who always has been firm and decided in his political principles, always opposed to the isms of the day, and is an honor to the democratic party. To fidelity to principle he adds a high personal character. And, above all, he will be true to the constitution of his country. Caleb Stetson, the candidate for lieutenant governor, a gentleman of like fidelity to democratic principles, was the candidate for this office last year, and is well and favorably known to the democracy.

"The other gentlemen put in nomination for secretary, treasurer, attorney-general and auditor, are intelligent and well-tried democrats, and, as such, for character and firmness, deserve the hearty support of the party. We regret that two of the gentlemen declined, but the State committee are authorized to fill the vacancies.

"So large, spirited, and patriotic a convention augurs well for this campaign on the part of the democracy. Let the meetings of the counties and towns exhibit a similar spirit; let the party perfect its organization; let democrats prepare for the day of election with zeal and thoroughness, then do their duty manfully. And the prospect is that the democracy will do its whole duty to prevent Massachusetts from being longer disgraced by the combination of fanaticism, bigotry and disunionism."

The Wisconsin Democracy.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the recent Democratic State Convention of Wisconsin:

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by the National Democratic Convention in 1852 are a true expression of Democratic principles, and that a strict adherence to the line of policy indicated by that convention is now, as it was then, demanded by the best interests of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Democratic administrations, both State and national, are entitled to the confidence of the democracy for the fidelity with which they have conducted our public affairs.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the enactment of the prohibitory liquor law, commonly known as the Maine law; that we regard it as an aggression upon the personal liberty of the citizen, an infringement of constitutional authority, and subversive of the rights of property; and, while we thus declare our opposition to that law, we favor all proper means for the suppression of intemperance and for restraining the illegal traffic in liquor.

Resolved, That the principles of the Democratic party and the teachings of the constitution are utterly antagonistic to every political organization which is bound together by secret pledges, or which seeks to proscribe any class of our fellow-citizens upon account of their religious creed or the place of their nativity; and that the provisions of the constitution and laws of Wisconsin in relation to the political franchises of foreigners are entirely satisfactory to this convention, and in accordance with the Democratic sentiment of our State.

SINGULAR DIFFERENCE IN TIDES.—Professor Bache notices the following singular difference in the motion of the tides in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. On our own coast, in the Atlantic, they flow from east to west; on the coast of Great Britain from west to east; and on the Pacific their motion is circular; they sweep round by Asia, turn and flow back.

POLITICS IN KANSAS.—A crisis is approaching in Kansas. The regular correspondents of the St. Louis Republican writes thus: "The canvass from this time until election day will be exciting. Almost every one expects a fight, and many are preparing for it. The Free Soilers are talking loudly, and the Pro-Slavery men are working silently."

DUBLIN PORTER.—The Dublin (Ireland) Freeman's Journal publishes the statistics of the manufacture and exportation of porter from that city for the twelve months ending 6th of May last. It appears that thirteen brewers have exported in that period 87,905 bogsheads of "brown stout."

Mrs. Snipes says the reason children are so bad this generation is owing to the wearing of gaiter shoes instead of old fashioned slippers. Mothers find it too much trouble to undo gaiters to whip children, so they go unpunished, but when she was a child, the way the old slipper used to do its duty was a caution.

A TOUCH OF THE PATHETIC.—The Springfield Nonpareil tells the following story:

"A friend related to us an incident, a day or two since, that occurred in the 'Polar Regions' of Ohio, some portions of which are noted for a *hard soil*. A young student was purposely introduced to a rather tender maiden of sweet sixteen; and from the time of introduction, the course of love run considerably smooth. But stern fate has no regard for 'human affection,' and it was decreed that the swain must leave the town and his adorable dulcinea. This fact he communicated in an affecting manner, as he sat by her side, his arm encircling her delicate waist. 'Ah,' said she, 'ours is a *hard lot*.' 'Yes,' he responded, 'I understand your father has a *clay farm*.' This closed the interview."

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.—The Lowell (Mass.) News says: "We hear that the Managers of our Lowell Mills are actively engaged in securing all the help that offers, and are putting every spindle and loom into motion as fast as they can find operatives to run them. The carpet mills, much of whose machinery was lying idle some months ago, is now busy in every part, with a good prospect ahead. The opinion seems to be that all our factories are able to see 'a good time coming,' and quite a spell of it."

NORTHERN KNOW NOTHINGS.—The committee of correspondence of the American party in twelve of the Northern States have issued an address, recommending that a National Convention of the party assemble at Cincinnati on the 21st day of November next. The committee desire to see represented in this Convention "all who are opposed to the violation of national faith by the reckless sundering of sacred national compacts, and who are in favor of the unconditional restoration of that time-honored compromise known as the Missouri Prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify."—*Nat. Int.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—(3 previous days.)—Naval Stores—Turpentine continues in very small supply, but there is little demand, chiefly on account of the advance in freights. Common Rosin in large stock, say 20,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine further advanced, both in Wilmington and this market—the stock is about 12,000 bbls., (most of the recent purchases being still held here,) and there is little or no demand for export. Tar is dull and neglected. The sales are 1200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 44 @ 46 cents, cash, (chiefly at 45,) part in shipping order; 2,000 Common Rosin, $1 50@$1 55 for North County and Wilmington, ₱ 310 lb., delivered; 800 White, $2 50@$4 ₱ 280 lb; and 300 No. 2, $1 70 ₱ 310 lb., in yard. Low grades No. 1 and No. 2 are exceedingly plenty, and dull as plenty. Rice—Since our last, about 400 tcs. have changed hands at $5 50 @ $6 12½—including the greater portion of the first parcel (20 tcs.) of new crop received here, at the latter rate. The quality is fair, and received unusually early.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—Sept., 1855.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 13—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

14—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. Van Bokkelen.

Sept. 14.—Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Henrietta, Jones, from White Hall, to Wessel & Eilers.

CLEARED.

Sept. 12—Brig Lincoln Webb, Perkins, for Bath, Me., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with lumber, &c.

13—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. Van Bokkelen.

14—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Sept. 15.—Schr. D. S. Mershon, Graham, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with lumber.

Schr. Ben, O'Neal, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Brig Sarah Elizabeth, Toothaker, for Newburyport, Mass., by J. H. Chadbourne & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

Schr. Vapor, Smith, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

Brig Enoch Benner, Cain, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.

HENRY H. HINNANT,
W. H. COLEMAN.

Cerro Gordo, Columbus, Co., N. C., Nov. 2d, 1854.—51-tf.

NEW STORE AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE.

To the residents of Long Creek and the adjacent country.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into co-partnership under the name and style of "BLUMENTHAL & BRO.,"